The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,322 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1885.

SHIPPING.

S.S. "HYDASPES."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A SMALL STEAMER will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY to convey Passengers on board the Hydaspes.

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m. on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
March 11th, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th Mar.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th „
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th „
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th „
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th „
L. Chusan	4560	800	H. Wyatt	24th „
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th „
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th „
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd „
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	20th Mar.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th „
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 10, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000	800	1st May „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P,	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay
March 2, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN MACGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	22nd Mar.
„ DRUMMOND	3,000	H.L Wilson	24th Mar.
„ OGILVIE	3,000	G. Nelson	2nd Apl.
• „ MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	13th „
„ FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	23rd „
• „ MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	3rd May
„ CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	13th „

• This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 4, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	23rd Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	23rd „
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th „

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* KURRACHI.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Capt. W. Russel	7th April.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA" 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 5, 1885.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. "MELPOMENE," Captain L. LEMESSICH, will sail as above on the 18th March 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Suez .... Rs. 300 } including food.
Do. to Trieste .... „ 400 } (Wines extra.)

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, March, 3, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	20th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	2nd April.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 19, 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of Bombay TWO high-bred ARAB MARES as under will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1885, at the time and place notified in the Auctioneers' advertisement :—

A bay Arab Mare, 14-1, 5 years old, in foal about 8 months.

A chesnut Arab Mare, 14½, about 5 years old, in foal about 4 months.

The above are on view from this date at the stables of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co,
Bombay, 8th March, 1885.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 12th and 13th proximo, for the purpose of balloting at the offices of the Chamber for two Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of the Hon'ble Mr. F. FORBES ADAM and Mr. JAMES THORBURN, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on the 31st March, 1885, but who are re-eligible.

The ballot box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10. a. m. till 6 p. m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 27th February, 1885.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS will receive TENDERS up to SATURDAY, the 14th instant, for the following Contracts :—

CARTING CONTRACT No. 1.

From G. I. P. Ry. Co.'s Waree Bunder Station :—
To their Waree Bunder Godown, Rate per ton of 20 cwts.
To Ryan Market Godown. do.
To Prince's Dock do.
To Carnac Bunder (Lackadi Bunder) do.

CARTING CONTRACT No. 2.

From B. B. & C. I. Ry. Carnac Bunder Bridge Station :—
To Carnac Bunder Rate per ton of 20 cwts.
To their Ryan Market Godowns do.
To Waree Bunder Godowns do.
To Prince's Dock do.

CARTING, &c., CONTRACT No. 3.

From their Waree Bunder Godown to Prince's Dock do.
Do. to Carnac Bunder do.
Ryan Market Godowns to Prince's Dock do.
Do. to Carnac Bunder do.
Boat hire on Shipments in the stream do.
do.
Unloading at Carnac Bunder do.
Unloading and Loading in their Godowns
Rate per 100 bags.

On acceptance of each tender a regular stamped contract will be drawn out and a Deposit of Rs. 5,000 either in cash or Government paper for each contract will have to be made for the due carrying out of the same.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply personally at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Office.
Bombay, 9th March, 1885.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry ...	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38	0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a,
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine ; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33	0	18	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour ; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	26	0	13	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18	0	..	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WACHTER'S "Royal Charter."

PERRIER, JOUET & CO.'S "Reservee Cuvee" (Finest

MOET & CHANDONS Extra, Extra Dry.)

PERINET & FILS' "Cuvee Reservee" (Extra sec)

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S "Dry Monopole."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S 1880." "Excelsior."

Shipments of these appreciated CHAMPAGNES we receive continually, and parcels thereof are at the disposal of constituents.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch ,etc. ,etc
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NIZAMUT JEWEL SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
GOVERNMENT
AND FROM
H. H. THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD
EARLY IN APRIL NEXT
HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
THE WHOLE OF THE
MOORSHEDABAD STATE JEWELS!
Many of these unique ornaments were formerly the property of
"THE MOGUL EMPERORS."
AND ARE ENGRAVED WITH THEIR SEALS.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS
Are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded Post-free on application.
Orders to purchase registered gratis

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS
CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AT
BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL CASH LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sleeping Suits	6 2	White Military Shirts six	20 2	Slippers	3 2
Lounge Suits	26 4	Flannel „	42 14	Deck Shoes	5 4
Cardigan Jackets	7 14	Oxford „	31 8	Strong Socks ...doz.	8 12
Pyjamas	2 10	Coloured Cambric „	26 4	Linen Collars „	6 0
Dressing Gowns	8 12	Handkerchiefs „	2 8	Linen Faced „	0 12
Warm Overcoats	35 0	Gauze Banians „	12 4	Everclean do. each	0 12
Warm Rugs	12 4	Warm Gloves ...per pair	1 12	Deck Chairs	8 6

RAZORS, KNIVES, PURSES, &c., &c.,
And every other Requisite for the Trip at equally low prices.

HOAR & CO., THE TRAVELLER'S KIT-HOUSE. BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers ; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 perday, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!

☞ CHOLERA ☜

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS ! ! !

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. } ☞ RS. 2. ☜ { Note the price for a certain cur- for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusio prescribed.

AGENTS
- JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir Jullundur, and Delhi.
- MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
- EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
- J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
- DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
- JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
- BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that
S. ROSE AND CO.'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way ; of course the action and mechanism will wear ; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture ; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name ; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... Rs 850
„ „ in solid Ebonized „ ... „ 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System' for the sale of their Sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes ;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.

AN INDIAN POST OFFICE will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt. This office will be constituted a Head Office, and will be designated the "Indian Field Post Office—Egypt."

2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force, Egypt, should be addressed as follows :—

"A. B.
Regiment, Ship or Office,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship or Office with which the addressee is serving.

3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is compulsory.

4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Native Army, and also for Camp followers is nine pie for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce, or 1 1-5 tola in weight. The Camp followers are either Regimental or belong to the Departments or special Corps named in the margin,* and letters addressed to them must show the Regiment, Department, or Corps to which they are attached. The following specimen addresses are given :—

* Transport Department.
Medical do.
Pay do.
Commissariat do.
Ordnance do.

First Camel Corps.
Second Camel do.
Camel Driver do.
Mule do. do.
Bhisti do.
Riding Camel do.
Ambulance do.
Riding Pony Establishment.
Ambulance for six followers.
Labourer Corps.

Regimental followers.
KARIM BAKSHI,
Bhisti,
28th Bo. N. I.,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT.

Departmental followers.
NUR MUHAMMAD,
Commissariat Dept.,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT.

Special Corps followers.
WALI MUHAMMAD,
Camel driver Corps,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT.

5. No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British Soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the *Indian Postal Guide*, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.

6. Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the *Postal Guide*.

7. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the Postal Guide.

8. Money orders will be exchanged with the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the exchange of Asiatic money orders, (clauses 261 to 265 of the *Postal Guide*). The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for money orders exchanged with the Indian Field Force.

9. Parcels may be forwarded to the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the despatch of foreign parcels from India. The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for such parcels, which should be addressed in the same way as correspondence.

10. Insured and value-payable articles cannot be received for despatch to the Indian Field Force, Egypt. India Postal Notes will be sold, but not paid, by the Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 20th February, 1885.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.

E. NASH, Secretary,
Shikarpur Municipality.
Shikarpur, 5th March, 1885.

MATHERAN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitiors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

PARBUL HOUSE is to let. Rent Rs. 500 for hot season

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.

ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.

CHAS. GRAY,
Proprietor.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below :—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail	Mixed
	A.M.	A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	10-45.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola	9- 8	1-13
	P.M.	
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	6- 4.
	Mail	Mixed.
	P.M.	A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-	2- 0	7-10.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola	5-52	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhoraji	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-35 „
Arrival Dhoraji	7-35 „

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations :—
Vartej. Ninwala.
Sanoshra. Kundli.
Ujalvav.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIPYRIN, a fresh supply just to hand. Apply to

BELL BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 50, fifty, per Share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 19th instant, from 12 noon to 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind-lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 12th March, 1885, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind-lane, Bombay, 11th March, 1885.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1885, at 1 o'clock p.m., for weighing, stowing and conveying packages of stationery stores for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st April, 1885.

2 Tenders should be forwarded in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for weighing, stowing and conveying packages of stationery stores."

3 The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4 The form of agreement to be entered into and a list of conditions can be seen at the Superintendent's Office and a deposit of Rupees 50, fifty, will be required from the person whose tender is accepted.

5 Forms of Tender can be obtained on application at the Superintendent's Office on the 13th, 16th and 19th instant.

J. H. GRANT,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, New Secretariat, 11th March, 1885.

NOTICE.

Camp Bhewandi, Thana Dist., 10th March, 1885.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive offers addressed to him by post for the PURCHASE of the whole or part of about 24,000 maunds, of 80 lbs. each, of MOWRA FLOWERS, of last season's gathering, which are at present stored in forest depôts close to the undermentioned stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the Thana district.

Stations.	Approximate weight in Railway or Bengal Maunds of 80 lbs. each.	Remarks.
Kasara	284	Dryage, &c., during the past months will have reduced these weights, which were taken when the flowers were stored in May, 1884.
Atgaon	156	
Shahapur	6,311	
Wassind	490	
Titwala	401	
Kalyan	13,898	
Budlapur	303	
Narel	1,656	
Karjat	940	

2. The offers should state—
(a) The weight of Mowra flowers that may be required.
(b) From what station or stations required.
(c) The price per Bengal maund of 80 lbs. offered for the flowers.

3. Delivery will be made according to the option of the purchaser, which must be clearly stated in his offer, either at the forest depôts, or at the railway station of a forest depôt. In the latter case the Mowra flowers will be put into the railway waggons by the Forest Department, and their value at the tendered rate will be determined upon the weight charged by the Railway Company in their invoice.

4. Railway carriage and other forwarding charges are to be paid by the purchaser. The responsibility of the Forest Department in respect of the weight delivered will cease on delivery of any portion at a forest depôt, or on railway waggons being loaded and delivered to the Railway company.

5. Upon an offer being accepted, the full value at the tendered rate of the approximate weight purchased will be required at once, before any delivery is made, and adjustment will be effected when all the deliveries have been completed, and the actual weight delivered has been ascertained.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to deliver a larger weight of Mowra flowers than the forest depots contain or more from one station than contained in the forest of that station. The figures entered in para 1 represent the weights taken when the flowers were stored at the close of last season. Since that date, dryage and other causes have been diminishing weight.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N.C.

THE EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY'S
AUTOMATIC PENCILS,
(COPYING PENCILS).

	Rs.	as.	
Automatic Silver Pencil, small	4	8	each
" " Engine Turned	5	0	"
" " Extra Heavy	6	0	"
" Aluminium, small	3	8	"
" " Engine Turned.	4	8	"
" Cilluloid	2	8	"
" Cedar, Black Polished Handle	0	10	"
Nickel Silver. Slide Pen and Pencil	0	4	"
" " Pencil, Knife, and Eraser	0	8	"
" " Penholder with Pen and Pencil	0	4	"
" " " " with Eraser	0	4	"
The Crown Pencil B, BB, HF	1	2	doz
The Academic Pencil, B, BB, BBB	1	2	"
The Reporter's Pencil	1	2	"
Copying Leads (refills), 3 in a box, per box	0	8	"
Black " " 6 " "	0	6	"
Red " " 6 " "	0	10	"
Blue " " 6 " "	0	10	"

MORENAS & Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS, WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
A Liberal discount to Trade and wholesale buyers.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON
May be prepared by mixing the following
FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour, can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price, Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints " 6 " "

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE
HAIR WASH

POSSESSES wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the Hair without injury to the skin.
Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH,

Prepared from the formula of the late Professor Wilson. An excellent remedy for preventing the Hair falling off.
Price, Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

LIMEJUICE AND GLYCERINE

Effectually cleanses the skin of the Head and promotes the growth of the Hair.
Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S OZONE WATER.
Is a powerful though harmless bleacher of dark Hair produces that
GOLDEN TINT
So universally sought after and admired,
Per bottle, Re 1-2
Per cases of 3 bottles Rs. 3.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade, Bombay.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of FELIX DE OLIVEIRA, an European Portuguese Subject, who died in Bombay on the 24th February last, are requested to apply to the Portuguese Consul, 9, Forbes-street, within one month from the date hereof, after which no claims will be admitted; and those that are indebted to the estate are requested forthwith to communicate with the same.

F. MEYRELLES DO CANTO,
Consul for Portugal.
Bombay, 11th March, 1885.

COLLETT AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rupees Fifty per share has been made and is payable at the Agra Bank, Limited, on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Directors,
J. P. COLLETT & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, 10th March, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIMAN ALLARUKHIA of Bombay, Memon, Mohammedan inhabitant, has agreed with BAI CHAROOMUTEE VAHUJI MAHARAJ, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, to MORTGAGE the hereditaments and premises hereinafter particularly described. All persons having claims upon the said hereditaments and premises, either by way of mortgage, lease, lien sale, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office over the National Bank of India in Esplanade Road, No. 20, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the mortgage will be completed and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Abdoolla Tank, More-street, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 700, new No. 7875, old Survey No. 1150, new Survey No. 4515, measuring by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Borah Ebramjee Abdool Curim, on or towards the west by the property of Kassin Hussan, on or towards the north by the property of Borah Essajee, and on or towards the south by the Mussafurkhana of Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Allarukhia and his tenants.—Dated this 11th March, 1885.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are made of the best material by perfected Automatic Machinery, and never get out of order. They last almost a life time, and are really worth keeping in every household. Price Lists post free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PORTMANTEAUX, GLADSTONE BAGS, DECK CHAIRS and HAND-BAGS, at reduced rates.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, LARGE TIGER-SKINS, well tanned.—SUTTA RANA, opposite Crawford Market.

OLD CHINA.—A pair of Old China JARS FOR SALE, and for inspection to apply CHUBB MART.

WANTED, a working PARTNER with small capital in an established and lucrative business. Apply M., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, on board s. s. Rosario, Prince's Dock, an English Black and Tan Terrier, well-bred and trained. Apply to CHIEF OFFICER.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young Eurasian woman, aged 19, as attendant on a lady. She is a good needle-woman. Apply M. T., *Bombay Gazette.*

INDIA-RUBBER PENS, Flexible, and pleasant to write with, cannot be corroded by black or red ink. Re. 1 per box of 2 dozen.—STEWARD and Co., Church-gate-street.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Pistachio and strawberry cream, Pineapple, Water Ice, wines and spirits, chocolate menier, from Ans. 5 to Re. 1-8 per packet.—MORENAS & Co.

WANTED, to Purchase or Hire, a second-hand CAMERA, with view lens, and dark slides, etc. complete. ½ plate preferred. Adress "Amateur," care of Messrs. King, King & Co.

WANTED, two junior SALESMEN with some knowledge of Piece-goods; must be able to read and write English well. Apply by letter to Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay, stating age, antecedents and qualifications.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFIED ENGINEER is open for engagement. Apply to "X," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

G. I. P. R.—All refreshment contractors on this line now keep supplies of Kidd Shadbolt's Whiskey. As used at the Bombay Club.

WANTED, a first-class certificated MILL-WRIGHT ENGINEER for a Cotton Spinning Mill. Apply M., care of this paper.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.—Excellent Havanas-Smoker's Delight, from Rs 3 to 5 per 100. Eighteen varieties.—D. MACROPOLO, Meadow-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

BEFORE you buy your Crockery, Perfumery, Stationery or Glassware enquire prices at SHROFF BROTHERS. Cheapest house for Europe Goods and Sewing Machines.

LADIES' TENNIS SHOES.—Just received a new consignment. Mofussil constituents should send a pattern boot as a guide for size.—Badham, Pile and Co., Ld., Hornby Row (Branch), Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, or SUB-INSPECTOR for the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway.—For particulars apply to the undersigned.—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

GENERAL Weekly Clearance Sale, for Cash only, to make room for new goods. Great Reduction in prices all round, from 10 to 40 per cent less. Early inspection solicited.—Y. A. Lacka and Co., Hummum and Meadow-streets.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

WANTED.—For an Agency Up-Country one possessing experience of Seeds and Wheat and a general knowledge of office work. An European preferred. None need apply unless possessing the required qualifications. Address with copy of testimonials to R. B., care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte. Calbert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currants, picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address:—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.
Bombay, February 2, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1884, WILL BE PAID to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay February 27th, 1885.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Uneezah and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived and brought by the well-known Arab Dealer, Jusim Bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse flash are solicited any earl inspection.—No. 595, Bombay, Dec., 1884.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1884, of 7½ per cent. per annum, on shares allocated before 31st December, 1882; and 5 per cent. on shares subsequently allotted, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Office of the Company No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1885

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT,
and
THE PUNJAB BANK, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

SHAREHOLDERS of the late Punjab Bank, Limited, will, on application, on or before 31st July next, receive from the Official Liquidators, at their office, in Lahore, the Final Report and Dividend of 3½ per cent. Unclaimed sums will, by order, be paid into Court on 1st August, 1885.

A. M. KER, Agent, Lahore,
For the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,
the Punjab Bank, Ld., in Liquidation.
Official Liquidators.
Lahore, 31st January, 1885.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management of superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

NASSAU TEA COMPANY, Limited.
SMALL PROFIT, AND QUICK RETURNS.

JUST RECEIVED, a SELECT LOT of the above well-known Plantation TEAS. (To avoid being adulterated, these Teas are packed at the Garden in one lb. Packets.) A new Select Mixture is now added to the above kinds, which we specially recommend. BREAKFAST MIXTURE 12 as. a lb. Broken Tea at 6 as. per lb. Samples on application.

J. E. MODY AND Co.,
NEAR GAIETY THEATRE,
57, Hornby Row.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and other countries.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or *purport* as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages including addresses, *when registered*, two words—Rs. 5-8. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates:—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 25
Hunting	" 26
Half-Hunting	" 27
Above in Superior quality ...	" 35

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 45 to 50
Half-Hunting	50 to 60

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN WATCHES
IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover.	Open face	Rs. 25	Beware of Imitations.
	Hunting	" 28	
	Half-hunting ...	" 30	

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.

Postage free. Packing free.

FLIES AND BUGS.
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	..
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" ..
Rudesheimer	" 26 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 30	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	" ..	" 16 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 16 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ..	" 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" 22 0
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger	" 2 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger	" 38 0	" 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs.
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" ...
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ..	" 19 0
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	–
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	–
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 20 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ..
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 8

SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	..
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ...	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ..	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	...

	Per Doz
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brœudevin	" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0
Old St Croix Rum	" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" 4 0
Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.	" 5 0
Do. do do " Baby	" 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.	
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	Nett Cash.
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4	

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GOTHA.

	Per large tin.	Per small tin	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...	Nett Cash.
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...	
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ..	
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ..	
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12	
White Pickled Cabbage	" ..	" ..	
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12	
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7	
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 9	
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.			
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ..	
Celery	" ..	" 0 10	
French Beans	" 0 14	" 0 8	
Cut French Beans	" ...	" ...	
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ..	

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st February 1885.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

as the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.'—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

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"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay. Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

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OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179. BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM-COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

LATEST ARRIVAL.
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Kangra one new circular-fronted roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter side lights, venetian blinds, etc. by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and two new light DOG-CARTS by Watson.

Arrived per s.s. Kerbela, one new BAROUCHE with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do. 40	do.	...	" 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		" 1,200
Do. 8 do.	500 do.	..	" 1,200
Do. 20 do.	500 do.	..	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
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PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

		Per mensem. £ s. d.	
Costs, if commenced at age	20 l.b..	0 10 8	No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple.
" " "	25 " ..	0 14 6	
" " "	30 " ..	1 0 5	
" " "	35 " ..	1 10 1	
" " "	40 " ..	2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

		Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.	
Costs, if commenced at age	20 n. b..	1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.
" "	25 " ..	1 14 2	1 18 4	
" "	30 " ..	2 0 4	2 4 6	
" "	35 " ..	2 10 5	2 14 7	
" "	40 " ..	3 7 6	3 11 8	

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rosario (s), from Hull; Brenda (s), Middlesbro; Bedford (s), Newcastle; Knight of St. George (s), Cardiff; and H. M. S. Malabar, Portmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—Rhosina (s), for Suakim. Yesterday:—Grodno (s), Hull; and Northern (s), for Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder, at 6 p.m.:—

Overture	Octoroon	Benedict.
Valse	Uber land und Meer	Gung'l.
Selection	Gerusalemme	Verdi.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Galop	Ohne Rast ohne Rich	Doppler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND, AT THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme at the Bandstand this evening commencing at 5-40.

Overture	Haydie	Auber.
Duetto	I Brigandi	Mercadante.
Valse	Fleurs du Printemps	Bousquet.
Ballet Music	William Tell	Rossin.
National Song	Empress and Queen	Levy.
Polka Mazurka	Ein Liebesduo	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DANCE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will give a dance on the 17th inst. the admission to which will be by tickets.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Grodno left the dock on Tuesday; and the s.s. Rosario entered, and the s.s. Northern left, yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 7th instant, shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 65,192.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day.

FALL OF A WALL.—The south wall of two floors of house No. 19, Nowrojee Hill, belonging to Alibhoy Nanjee, fell in about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. No one was injured.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Mahdoo Gopal, the manager of a retail country liquor shop at Girgaum-road, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling liquor after closing hours. He was fined Rs. 10.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Krishna Jeewajee, aged 40 years. Deceased was an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that death had been caused by excessive drinking.

FOUND.—Abdool Gunny Shaik Adum has handed over to the police seven coloured handkerchiefs and Rs. 300 in currency notes, wrapped up in them, which he found on the public road on Tuesday. The money has been forwarded to the office of the Commissoner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A MEHTA.—Maneckchand Mudanjee, a Bania, pleaded guilty before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect to a sum of Rs. 449, the money of his master, Mr. Tricumdas Purshotam. Mr. Munsuklal, solicitor, prosecuted. The accused had been employed as a shipping clerk by the complainant, and had to attend at the docks and received and despatched goods. For these duties he was usually entrusted with comparatively large sums of money, so as to be able to meet the duties on the goods. In November last he received from the cashier of the firm a sum of Rs. 300, and later on he drew another amount of Rs. 900. For the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 449 he failed to account. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

6 p.m.—Special Lenten Service, with sermon by the Rev. A. G. Lewis.

SMALL CAUSES COURT—MARCH. 11.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

DISPUTED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

LEOPOLD LOUIS DREYFUS *vs.* S. KIDDLE.

MR. BROWN, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. C. A. Winter for the defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,180-1-5, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 31st December last until payment, as damages sustained by plaintiff owing to an alleged breach of contract to supply rape-seed for shipment.

The plaintiff in his plaint states that on the 16th and 26th of September last the defendant agreed to sell to him 100 tons of red Delhi rape-seed at the rate of Rs. 5-13 per cwt., and another 100 tons of red Delhi rape-seed at the rate of Rs. 5-15 per cwt., upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the broker's contract notes. The plaintiff entered into the two contracts, as the defendant knew at the time, for the purpose of shipping the rape-seed to England for sale. The defendant subsequently delivered to the plaintiff 50 tons in part performance of the two contracts, which the plaintiff refused to accept, on the ground, amongst others, that the rape-seed so tendered was not of the contract quality, and was unmerchantable. In consequence of such objections, it was on the 17th November agreed between the parties that the two contracts should be cancelled by the defendant repurchasing from the plaintiff the 200 tons of rape-seed at the aforesaid rates. The defendant did not deliver any further rape-seed in fulfilment of the two contracts within the time agreed upon, but the plaintiff on or about the 19th November was obliged to remove from the railway station to his godown another 50 tons of rape-seed which had arrived there consigned by the defendant to him. The plaintiff did this only to save demurrage, and without prejudice to the resale. The plaintiff has paid in all in retiring drafts drawn on him, and railway charges on account of the 100 tons of rape-seed, Rs. 11,741-4. The defendant repudiated the resale to him, and declined to repay to the plaintiff the Rs. 11,741-4, or to remove from the plaintiff's godown the 100 tons of rape-seed. On the 22nd December last the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant to refer the dispute to arbitration, but the defendant refused such reference. The plaintiff, after due notice to the defendant, caused the 100 tons of rape-seed to be surveyed by Mr. Walter Lang on the 27th December, and to be sold by public auction, when it realized Rs. 10,561-2-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,180-1-5, now sued upon as the damages sustained by the plaintiff by defendant's default.

Mr. Winter, on behalf of the defendant, denied the claim and the breach of the contracts. He also denied that there was any agreement to purchase the goods as alleged in the plaint.

The case was adjourned for further hearing.

THE STRANDING OF THE PHAROS.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the stranding of the Pharos delivered its judgment yesterday.

Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Government; and Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Captain Cooper. After reviewing the whole of the evidence the judgment went on:—The court is of opinion that the stranding of the s. s. Pharos on the Sintyan Reef on the morning of the 29th of January, 1885, was caused by Captain Cooper steering so much to the southward after passing Mocha at about twelve miles distant, and encountering a strong northwesterly set and not making a sufficient allowance for it. The court considers that Captain Cooper, after passing Mocha at that distance, should have steered a direct course for Perim, there being no dangers off the Arabian shore. The court thinks it probable, from the evidence given by Captain Murray that his ship and one or two other ships were about the same time as the Pharos set to the westward in the same vicinity, that on the night in question a more than usually strong current may have been running to the north-west. Had Captain Cooper made use of the patent sounding machine he had on board, which he could easily have done without stopping the ship, it would have enabled him to discover if such a westerly set existed in his dangerous position. Although the evidence is slightly conflicting with regard to the heaving of the hand log on the night of the 28th and the morning of the 29th, still in the mind of the court there is no doubt that the log was not hove at all during that time, and that the speed of the ship was not checked. The officers, Messrs. John Stewart, Melling Musker, and John Woodward, are equally to blame for not seeing the order of the captain carried out; but the court cannot exonerate Captain Cooper for the order not having been carried out, or for the patent log not having been hauled in and read off, seeing he was on deck most of the night. Messrs. Stewart, Musker, and Woodward are each open to censure for their neglect; and if the court had been of opinion that the stranding was caused by such neglect they would then have had the power to deal more severely with them. After the ship grounded all necessary steps appear to have been taken by Captain Cooper so get the ship off the reef. It is to be regretted that just as the ship appeared to be coming off the reef the lifeboat was placed in a position of danger, which caused Captain Cooper, in order to prevent loss of life, to stop the ship's way, in consequence of which the ship was again forced on the reef and more seriously damaged. Though the court considers it is not justified in dealing with Captain Cooper's certificate, still it must severely censure him for not using the appliances he had on board on the night of the accident. The captain, officers, and crew of the Italian gunboat Bedetta, and the captain of the Italian ship Castle Fidardo acted most kindly in giving valuable assistance and advice to Captain Cooper directly they knew of his difficulties.

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APPELLATE COURT.—MARCH 11.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

HEAVY FINE FOR CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS BY WATER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MAHOMED HOOSEIN.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who on the nd ultimo convicted the appellant of the offence of carrying five hundred native passengers in excess of the number licensed to be carried on board the s.s. Washistri, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Company, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 for each passenger so in excess, the fine amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,500. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown; Mr Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the appellant.

The appellant said that upon a voyage from Goa to Bombay the s.s. Washistri, of which he is the commander, arrived at Rutnagherry at noon on the 26th November last, having on board 630¼ passengers, of whom 41½ disembarked, while 253 others came on board. The vessel was duly authorized to carry 1,214 passengers from Bombay to Rewadunda and *vice versa*, and 854 passengers from Rewadunda to ports down the coast and *vice versa*. The case for the prosecution depended upon the oral evidence of Datatrya Nilkunt Joshi, the sir-karkoon at Rutnagherry, and Mr. Logan, who was acting as Forest Officer at the time and was a passenger on board the vessel, together with that of Narayen Balsing, a karkoon, and the peons who acted under the orders of the sir-karkoon. The above witness stated that the counting on board was effected by making sections upon the deck by means of ropes and counting the passengers included in the section. The sir-karkoon said that the numbers after counting were entered in a book, but the book bore marks upon its face of having been altered in several places in several meterial particulars. The evidence showed that the said book was in the hands of Datatrya throughout the whole of the counting, and that he alone made the entries therein. When cross-examined with reference to the alterations he denied that any had been made by him; but on re-examination he was taken through them *seriatim* by the Public Prosecutor, and admitted that they had been made by him. This direct contradiction on his part with reference to the alterations had not in any way been noticed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his judgment on the case. The evidence in the case showed that protests against the counting were made by a witness named Cabral, upon the ground that mistakes were being made therein; but Mr. Cooper declined to give credence to the evidence of that witness. Upon the evidence it was proved that the petitioner requested Datatrya to accompany him to Bombay to see that the number of passengers was correct, when they would be counted at that port; but Datatrya declined to do so, and he also did not exercise the power conferred upon him under the Native Passenger Ships Act of requiring the passengers alleged to be in excess to leave the vessel. The Washistri proceeded from Rutnagherry to Bombay in due course, calling at the various ports *en route*, at which various passengers disembarked and embarked respectively. The records produced on the part of the petitioner proved that at no time was the number of passengers on board at any of the ports in excess of the number allowed. It was proved and admitted by the prosecution that the passengers on board, on the arrival of the steamer in Bombay, were within the number allowed. The petitioner in conclusion submitted that the decision of Mr. Cooper was contrary to the weight of the evidence in the case; that the sir-karkoon was not authorized under the Native Passenger Ships Act to institute the prosecution; that the fine imposed was for in excess of the offence, if any offence was commited, &c.

Mr. Macpherson, in the course of his arguments, contended in the first place that the sir-karkoon concerned in the matter was not competent to institute the proceedings. He then proceeded to say that for some time past a considerable amount of friction had been going on between the captains of the steamers on the one hand, and the subordinate customs officers at the different ports along the coast on the other. As a matter of fact, while this case was under appeal, a vessel was boarded the other day at one of the ports, and the counting of the passengers was gone through, but it was found that there was no excess at all. The unnecessary meddling and the imperious tone assumed by these officers irritated the captains. In the present instance, Sirkarkoon Datatrya went on board at Rutnagherry and with the assistance of a young forest officer, Mr. Logan, counted the passengers, finding, as the result of the counting, that there was an excess of over 500 passengers. It was evident that Mr. Cooper was greatly influenced in his judgment by the evidence of Mr. Logan; but the learned counsel submitted that it was quite possible that Mr. Logan might have been deceived, and argued that, as a matter of fact, he was deceived. Mr. Logan himself did not take down the figures as they were called out, but what he actually did was simply to add up the totals in the book of Datatrya. The captain challenged the karkoon to take the excess passengers ashore; but the man refrained from adopting that course. The captain then asked Datatrya to come down to Bombay and satisfy himself there by getting the number properly checked. But he refused to come; nor could Mr. Logan leave his duty and come down to Bombay, as requested by the captain. In Bombay before a single passenger was landed, a customs officer counted the passengers, and found that there was no excess.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—There were a number of intermediate ports.

Mr. Macpherson replied that at the intermediate ports as some passengers left the vessel others came on board. It was not possible to get rid of over 500 passengers before coming to Bombay, in order to bring down the number to the prescribed limit. Datatrya had been a disappointed prosecutor in several previous instances; and counsel suggested that it was his zeal to obtain a conviction on this occasion that had induced him to alter the figures in his memorandum book so as to enable him to make out a case against the other side. The court must look with caution upon the evidence of a man who was inspired by a certain motive in the discharge of his duty; and the learned counsel said that the fine, levied as it was upon the strength of his evidence, was ruinous and prohibitive. It was submitted that Mr. Cooper did not carefully weigh the evidence on both sides, but that he had pinned his decision entirely on the evidence given for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—If you had come down to Bombay without touching at any of the intermediate ports, and if it had been found here on counting that there was no excess, then your case might have been very strong, indeed.

Mr. Macpherson replied that at every one of the ports the customs authorities were wide awake, and there was not the slightest chance of the captain getting rid of 500 passengers at any of these parts without Mr. Logan knowing the first, or without the sir-karkoon being enabled to catch hold of some of these men for the purpose of giving evidence against the defendants. Every one of the 500 men deported in that way would have had a grievance against the captain, and would therefore have been only too willing to come forward as witnesses for the prosecution. The learned counsel said that even if their lordships were against him on the merits, they would see that there were very good reasons for reducing the ruinous fine imposed upon the captain. The captain received only Rs. 70 per month, having no other means or property besides, and therefore the fine was entirely in excess of his capacity to pay it. If there was any one to blame it was the owners of the vessel; and if they should be let off with a light fine, there was no reason why the captain should be fined an anna more than they were.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai said the court did not think any good objection was made against the counting, which appeared to have been carefully conducted. The court would therefore accept the magistrate's finding on that point. As to the objection about the comptency of the sir-karkoon to institute these proceedings, the court held that the objection was not valid. But even if there were any irregularity in the complaint it was immaterial, and under section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code it did not affect the soundness of the decision which was come to. His lordship said the court would ask Mr. Lang to address them on the question whether the fine of Rs. 2,500 inflicted on the captain might not be reduced.

Mr. Lang laid stress upon the serious nature of the offence, saying that the excess of 500 passengers might have been attended with very disastrous consequences. If the law were not strictly enforced, a very great loss of life might occur some day.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai, in delivering the judgment of the court, said the magistrate had considered that the offence was a serious one, and the punishment should be proportionate to the nature of the offence. The maximum punishment allowed by the law was Rs. 20 for each excess passenger, but the magistrate had inflicted a fine which was only a fourth of the full amount. The court could not hold that the fine was more than was deserved in this case. If the captain had shown any disposition to meet the sir-karkoon halfway; if he had expressed his regret when the result of the counting had shown an excess, his conduct might have been taken into consideration with regard to the question of fine. But he did nothing of the kind. The court therefore did not feel justified in interfering with the fine. Both the conviction and sentence were confirmed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, March 10.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·892
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	·773
Exten of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—3)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	69·8
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MARCH 11

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

RE FATMABAI, WIFE OF ABDUL REHMAN.

THE Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for an interim order for three months, with leave to amend the schedule.

The application was granted.

RE ABDOOL VYED OOSMAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, asked that the payment of the dividend at the rate of twenty per cent., which was fixed for that day, be postponed for a month. The two largest creditors were the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

His lordship said he would not postpone the payment of the dividend for longer than a week, and made an order accordingly.

RE PALLONJEE PESTONJEE GALEWALA.

The Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee applied, on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order.

Mr. Jardine opposed the application on behalf of a creditor, saying that the insolvent had sold in 1884 a piece of property to H. H. Aga Ali Shah for Rs. 300, but had not accounted for it in the schedule. The insolvent had sold another piece, only a day or two before he filed his schedule, to one Muncherjee Cooverjee, and he had also removed his furniture to the house of this man.

His lordship refused the application of the insolvent.

RE DEVIDAS MORLIDHAR BHANSALI.

Mr. Mankar said he appeared for the insolvent to show cause against a rule *nisi* granted on the 4th February last, calling upon the insolvent to say why he should not deposit his books of account prior to 1882.

The Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, who appeared for Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., and Hajee Seedick Jan Mahomed, asked that the rule might stand over until the hearing, when they would have an opportunity of seeing whether the insolvent had really suppressed his books of account.

Both parties consenting, the rule was allowed to stand over till the hearing.

RE BABUNBHOY SHAWOOBHOY JADOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyawan asked for the insolvents for an interim order.

Shapoorjee Edaljee, a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents were concealing their books.

The application was refused.

RE J. W. CRITCHELL.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent and said that his client was engaged at Sukkur and was unable to come to Bombay and serve notices on his creditors. Mr. Mankar accordingly asked that the matter be adjourned for two months.

His lordship granted the application.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the directors for the past year:—

As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the whole business being that the funds of the company, which at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 10,53,130-1-1, have been increased to the extent of Rs. 3,88,290-7-10, thus making a total of Rs. 14,41,420-8-11, being an amount of accumulated resources which the directors consider affords to all members complete security. The above increase is chiefly in the premia department: the details are given in the accounts, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report; to which is also appended the Auditors,' banker's, and official trustee's reports. During the year 1,982 life proposals were made to the company for assuring the sum of Rs. 60,85,300. Of this number 1,643 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. These figures show that the new business has considerably increased when compared with 1,670 proposals for Rs. 53,72,450 received during last year. On the new policies effected during the year, the annual premia, less debts under the new plan, under-average systems, &c., amount to Rs. 2,14,810-13-0; the sum assured being Rs. 48,06,000, which, when compared with the last five years, is a very satisfactory result, as shown in the following statement. If the above-mentioned debts were included, the new annual premia would amount to Rs. 2,38,910-2-0. The total number of policies on the books of the company, exclusive of those that have lapsed by time, death, surrender, or non-payment of premium, is 4823, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 1,59,26,200, and realizing in annual premia Rs. 7,14,726-10-0, exclusive of debts due to the company on the new plan and under-average schemes. If these were included, the annual income would amount to Rs. 7,82,640-6-0. Of the sum assured Rs. 15,09,500 is re-assured; and promissory notes remain outstanding for Rs. 62,993-12-0. The total amount of premia received on the policies of life assurance in force, less debts thereon, was Rs. 6,31,411-9-5, and the total income of the company from all sources was Rs. 6,77,552-10-10. Twenty-nine claims on death of assured members, amounting to Rs. 1,23,588-1-2, have been paid during the year. Of this sum Rs. 20,973-1-6 were re-assured, and consequently repaid to the company. One endowment policy for Rs. 12,075-7-6 was paid on maturity, also a monthly pension of Rs. 15. The total number of claims since the commencement of the company is 102, including two endowments, amounting to Rs. 3,94,190-12-2, of which Rs. 99,973-1-6 re-assured. This is considerably under the company's expectation. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives for assurance, and it is satisfactory to notice that so few claims have accrued. Since the last annual meeting 27 transfers of shares have taken place. The total expenditure of the company has been Rs. 2,86,527-7-6, which includes Rs. 60,156-4-8 for re-assurances, and Rs. 1,22,191-14-10 for payment of claims, pensions, and surrenders, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 3,91,025-3-4.

The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the Company from its commencement is still maintained.

Beyond the balance retained at the company's bankers to meet claims about to mature and current expenses, all the funds are invested in Government securities as speedily as possible, in accordance with the provisions of the articles of assotiation and deed of trust.

The investments of the company are as follows:—

4 per cent. Government Securities	......Rs.	11,84,000
4½ ,, ,, ,,	...... ,,	1,07,500
Total	..Rs.	12,91,500

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., C. I. E., retires from office at the general meeting. The auditors also retire, but are eligible for re-election.

Dr. James Arnott having returned from furlough, has resumed his appointment as Chief Medical Adviser of the Company.

Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Official Trustee of Bombay and Trustee for the Company, has also returned and taken up his appointment.

Several new Agencies have been established during the year.

As resolved at the last annual meeting of the company, the dividend to shareholders, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, will be at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on shares allotted before 31st December 1882, and 5 per cent. on those subsequently allocated.

The next triennial division of profits will take place on 31st December, 1885. All persons, whose proposals have been accepted, and the premiums paid on the profit scale before that date, will participate in the bonus when delared.

From the results of the operations of the company for the two years and two months of the present triennium, there seems every reason to believe a satisfactory bonus will be declared, notwithstanding our moderate rates of premia for assurance.

The whole of the policies on the company's risk from the commencement of the company in September, 1874, to 31st December, 1884, inclusive—a period of ten years and four months,—are being tabulated and registered under their several ages, and the total numbers exposed to mortality at each year of life, carefully ascertained, with the view of our Consulting Actuary ascertaining their longevity (our mortality experience) for above period.

The liberal conditions of assurance and office regulations of the "Oriental" have been widely recognised as placing the company in the front rank of progressive institutions, and the directors may point with satisfaction to the small amount of claims outstanding as the best evidence of the value set by policyholders on one of these regulations—that, namely, which provides for the payment of the sum assured one month after proof of death and title,—through the Official Trustee of Bombay.

The directors offer their best thanks to the medical advisers and working agents of the Company, also to policyholders and shareholders, for the help afforded them in extending its business during the past year.

The success of the company since its foundation has been largely assisted by the cheerful co-operation of its Members, and the directors rely with confidence on their continued assistance, in extending a knowledge of the benefits of life assurance, and of the peculiar advantages of the Oriental. Satisfactory in every respect as are the transactions of the past year, the directors are still hopeful that even greater results may be obtained, believing firmly that with the spread of information upon the subject of life assurance, the public—Eupean and native—will not fail to be attracted to those institutions which, while governed with a spirit of enterprise and progress possess the advantage of their funds being all invested in Government securities, and policyholders having a voice in the management.

In a life assurance company co-operation of members is the true secret of success. If they regard its interests as their own they will induce others to become policyholders, and so extend the business, reduce the expenses, and greatly increase their own share in the future profits. With the hope that such may be secured this report is submitted.

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving Soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemis.

POTTINGER'S DEFENCE OF HERAT.

A MORE stirring story is scarcely to be found in history than is furnished in the narrative of the successful defence, by a British Subaltern, of the ancient city of Herat when it was besieged by the Persian army. In Kaye's "Afghanistan" the chapter recounting the gallant struggle contains much information which will be read with a keener interest than ever at the present moment, when our officers are once more to undertake its defences, although the city has since been much changed. The materials for this chapter were mainly drawn from the manuscript journal of Eldred Pottinger, and from it the following is extracted:—

Surrounded by a fair expanse of country, where alternating corn-fields, vineyards, and gardens varied the richness and beauty of the scene; where little fortified villages studded the plain, and the bright waters of small running streams lightened the pleasant landscape, lay the city of Herat. The beauty of the place was beyond the walls. Within, all was dirt and desolation. Strongly fortified on every side by a wet ditch and a solid outer wall, with five gates, each defended by a small outwork, the city presented but few claims to the admiration of the traveller. Four long bazaars, roofed with arched brick-work, meeting in a small domed quadrangle in the centre of the city, divided it into four quarters.

Of these bazaars Pottinger writes: "The interior of the city is divided into four nearly equal divisions, by two streets which, at right angles, cross each other in the centre of the city. The principal one joins the gate of Candahar to the Pay-i-Hissar, and was formerly covered by a succession of small domes, springing from arches which cross the streets. About two-thirds of this magnificent bazaar still remain; but so choked up with rubbish, and so ruinous, that it has lost much of its attraction to the eye. This bazaar was about 1,300 yards long and 6 in width. The solidity of the masonry of this work should have insured its stability; but unfortunately the arches are all defective—not one has a keystone. They are built, as all others in this country are, with a vacancy at the apex, filled merely with bits of broken bricks. . . . The whole of the lower floors on each side are used as shops."

In each of these there may have been about a thousand dwelling-houses and ten thousands of inhabitants. Mosques and caravanserais, public baths of public reservoirs, varied the wretched uniformity of the narrow dirty streets which, roofed across, were often little better than dark tunnels or conduits, where every conceivable description of filth was suffered to collect and putrefy. When Arthur Conolly expressed his wonder how the people could live in the midst of so much filth, he was answered, "The climate is fine; and if dirt killed people where would the Afghans be?"

The town itself is, I should imagine, one of the dirtiest in the world. . . . No drains having been contrived to carry off the rain which falls within the walls, it collects and stagnates in ponds which are dug in different parts of the city. The residents cast out the refuse of their houses into the streets, and dead cats and dogs are commonly seen lying upon heaps of the vilest filth."

Such to the eye of an ordinary traveller, in search of the picturesque, was the aspect of the city and its environs at the time when the army of Mahomed Shah was marching upon Herat. To the mind of the military observer both the position and construction of the place were suggestive of much interesting speculation. Situated at that point of the great mountain range which alone presents facilities to the transport of a train of heavy artillery, Herat has, with no impropriety of designation, been described as the "Gate of India." Within the limits of the Heratee territory all the great roads leading on India converge. At other points, between Herat and Cabul, a body of troops unencumbered with guns, or having only a light field artillery, might make good its passage, if not actively opposed, across the stupendous mountain-ranges of the Hindoo-Koosh; but it is only by the Herat route that a really formidable well-equipped army could make its way upon the Indian frontier from the regions on the North-West. Both the nature and the resources of the country are such as to favour the success of the invader. All the materials necessary for the organisation of a great army, and the formation of his depots are to be found in the neighbourhood of Herat. The extraordinary fertility of the plain has fairly entitled it to be called the "Granary of Central Asia." Its mines supply lead, iron and sulphur; the surface of the country, in almost every direction, is laden with saltpetre; the willow and poplar trees, which furnish the best charcoal, flourish in all parts of the country; whilst from the population might at any time be drawn hardy and docile soldiers to recruit the ranks of an invading army. Upon the possession of such country would depend, in no small measure, the success of operations undertaken for the invasion or the defence of Hindostan.

The city of Herat, it has been said, stood within solid earthen walls, surrounded by a wet ditch. The four sides were of nearly equal length, a little less than a mile in extent, facing towards the four points of the compass. The most elevated quarter of the city was the north-east, from which it gradually sloped down to the south-west corner, where it attained its lowest descent. The real defences of the place were two covered ways, or *fausse-braies*, on the exterior slope of the embankments, one within and the other without the ditch. The lower one was on the level of the surrounding country, its parapet "partly covered by a mound of earth on the counter-scarp, the accumulation of rubbish from the cleansings of the ditch. On the northern side, surrounded by a wet ditch, the citadel, once known as the Kella-i-Aktyar Aldyn, but now as the Ark, overlooked the city. Built entirely of good back masonry, with lofty ramparts and numerous towers, it was a place of considerable strength, but now its defences, long neglected, were in a wretched state of repair. Indeed, when, in 1837, tidings of the advance of the Persian army reached Herat, the whole extent of the fortifications was crumbling into decay.

The population of Herat was estimated at about 45,000 inhabitants. A large majority of these were Sheeahs. It was said that there might have been 1,000 Hindoos, of various callings, in the city; there were several families of Armenians, and a few families of Jews. The general appearance of the inhabitants was that of a poor and an oppressed people. Dirty and ill-clad, they went about in a hurried, anxious manner, each man looking with suspicion into his neighbour's face. Ten women were to be seen in the streets. It was hardly safe for a stranger to be abroad after sunset. Unless protected by an armed escort, there was too great a likelihood of his being seized and sold into slavery. There was no protection for life, liberty, or property. They who should have protected the people were the foremost of their oppressors. During the absence of the King, in 1837, such was the frightful misrule—such the reign of terror that had been established by the chartered violence of the rulers of the city, that the shops were closed before sunset, and all through the night the noise and uproar, the challengings and the cries for help were such as could scarcely have been exceeded if the place had been actually besieged. A son of Yar Mahomed Khan, the Wuzeer, was then governor of the city. Compelled to hold office upon a small salary, he enriched himself by plundering the houses of the inhabitants, and selling the people into slavery. All who were strong enough followed his example, and when detected, secured immunity for themselves by giving him a portion of the spoil. So remorseless, indeed, was the tyranny exercised over the unhappy Sheeahs by their Afghan masters, that many of the inhabitants of Herat looked forward to the coming of the Persian king as to the advent of a deliverer, and would gladly have seen the city given over to the governance of one who, whatever may have been his political claims, was not an alien in his religious faith. Such was the last remnant of the old Afghan monarchy in the hands of Shah Kamran—the only one of the Suddazye Princes who had retained his hold of the country he had governed. His government was at this time a pageant and a name. An old and a feeble man, broken down by long years of debauchery, he had resigned the active duties of administration into the hands of his Wuzeer.

In the summer of 1837 the bazaars of Herat were a-stir with rumours of the movements of the royal army. King and the Wuzeer were absent from city on a campagn in Seistan. To gratify the personal rancour of the latter they had laid siege to the fortress of Jowayn, and in the vain attempt to reduce a place of no political importance had crippled their own military resources in a manner which they soon began bitterly to lament.

It was soon buzzed abroad in Herat that the army was about to return—that it had broken off from the siege of Jowayn—and was coming back to gird itself up for stirring work at home. Cossids were coming in daily from the royal camp with instructions for the collection of grain and the repair of the defences of the city. The meaning of this was involved in no obscurity. The ambassador who had been sent to Tehran to seek, among other objects, the assistance of Mahomed Shah in the projected enterprise for the recovery of Candahar and Cabul had brought back an answer to the effect that the Persian monarch claimed both principalities for himself, and intended to take possession of Herat as a preliminary to further operations. It was said to be the intention of the King of Kings to proceed to Cabul, and receiving as the price of his assistance the submission of the Ameer, to join Dost Mahomed in a religious war against the Sikhs. Herat was to be reduced on the road. Kamran was to be deprived of his regal titles. Prayers were to be said and coin struck in the name of the Persian King; and a Persian garrison was to be received into the city. These were the terms dictated by Mahomed Shah, and thrown back by Shah Kamran with defiance.

The greatest excitement now prevailed throughout the city. There was but one topic of discourse. Every man met his neighbour with a word about the coming of the Persian army. The Sheeahs, smarting under the tyranny, to which they had long been subjected spoke of the advent of the Persian monarch as of the coming of a deliverer, whilst the Soonee Afghans, whom they taunted with predictions of the success of the invading force, swore that they would defend, to the last drop of their blood, the only remnant of the old Afghan monarchy which had not been violently wrested from the hands of its legitimate possessors.

On the 17th of September the King returned to Herat. Moved by one common impulse of curiosity, the people went forth to meet him, the streets were lined with eager thousands, and the house-tops were alive with gazers. A procession of the true oriental type, it presented, in vivid contrasts, strange alternations of the shabby and the superb. First came a few strong baggage-mules, and a few straggling horsemen, mounted on fine well-built animals, but lean, and often lame and wounded. Then, in their high red-cloth caps, appeared the criers and the executioners, bearing aloft the instrumens of their calling; and, in spite of the grim suggestiveness of the large knives and tiger-headed brazen maces, presenting an appearance less solemn than grotesque. Next came a string of horses led by armed grooms, their fine stag-like heads telling the purity of their blood, and their handsome equipments the royal ownership they boasted. Then followed, close behind, in a covered litter of red cloth, carried by Hindostanee bearers, Shah Kamran himself. Very plainly, but tastefully attired, the golden bosses on his sword-belt and the jewels on his dagger-heit, being the only ornaments about the royal person, he returned, through the open curtains of his litter, with a kingly and a graceful courtesy, the salutations of the people. Next came the Royal Princes, with the eunuchs, and other personal attendants of the Shah; and then, but at a long interval, a motley crowd of armed foot-men, the regular infantry of Herat, in all sorts of irregular costumes. This preceded the cavalcade of the Wuzeer, Yar Mahomed, who, with all the chiefs of note around him, headed the main body of the Afghan cavalry, whose low sheepskin caps and uniform attire made up a very soldierly appearance. Another body of infantry closed the procession. The guns had been left behind. Among the many who went forth on that September morning to witness the entrance of Shah Kamran into his capital, was a young European officer. Riding out a mile beyond the city walls, he picketed his horse in the court-yard of a deserted house, and joined a party of Afghans, who, sitting on the domed roof of the building, were watching the procession as it passed. He had entered Herat about a month before, after an adventurous journey from Cabul, through the Imauk and Hazareh countries. The name of this young officer was Eldred Pottinger. He was a Lieut. in the Bombay Artillery, and had been despatched by his uncle, Colonel Pottinger, who was then Resident in Sindh, for the purpose of exploring the countries of Afghanistan, and collecting materials for a full report to be drawn up on his return. He started in nor ecognised official capacity, but travelled onward in the most unostantatious manner, assuming the disguise of a Cutch horse-dealer, and attracting little attention on his route. Journeying upwards by Shikarpoor and Dehra Ismael Khan to Peshawar, he proceeded thence to Cabul, and there changing his disguise for that of an Indian Syud, made his way through the rude country of the Imauks and Hazarehs to Herat. Though at this period he was but slightly acquainted with the Persian language, and was ignorant of the Mahomedan prayers, of their genuflexions, modes of worship, and similar observances, he passed on almost unquestioned by the reduloucs Afghans. In Herat itself, though he seems to have taken little pains to conceal his real character, he remined, for some time, lodging in a caravanserai and mixing freely with its inmates, but seldom recognised as an European by those with whom he associated.

The King and the Wuzeer returned to Herat; and Eldred Pottinger soon sent a message to the latter, offering as a stranger and a traveller to wait upon him, if he desired to see him. To the surprise of the English officer, Yar Mahomed sent a messenger to him intimating that, early on the following morning, he would be happy to receive him. Pottinger went. The minister, who was seated in an alcove in the dressing room of his bath, rose as the stranger entered, invited him to take a real beside himself, and welcomed him with becoming courtesy. As the only articles he possessed worthy of the acceptance of the chief, Pottinger presented his detonating pistols; and the gift was graciously received. A few days afterwards he paid, "by desire," a visit to the King. Little did Shah Kamran and Yar Mahomed, when they received that unassuming traveller, think how much, under Providence, the future destinies of Herat were in the hands of the young Englishman.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CRISIS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THERE is a remarkable unanimity among all the English papers as to the necessity of adopting a firm and resolute policy in regard to Russian encroachments in Central Asia.

The *Times* writes:—It seems too probable that the advisers of the Czar are on the verge of making a mistake as grave as that which precipitated the Crimean war. There have been, and there are, deplorable divisions of sentiment among Englishmen on questions which are of vital import to the Empire, but on this point there has been hitherto only one conviction. A movement affecting the independence of Herat has been held, even by those who have taken the most philosophic view of the progress of Russia in Central Asia, to be an act of open and undisguised hostility, directly menacing the British dominions in India, and constituting a flagrant breach of national faith. Mr. Grant Duff, though he regarded the annexations of Russia in Khiva and Bokhara with equanimity, has placed on record an emphatic statement that "if we are ever foolish enough to allow Russia to possess Herat, we deserve the worst that can happen to us." That Russia has given the most bilding pledges on this subject is admitted on all hands. The assurance that Russia looks upon Herat as beyond the sphere of her legitimate influence is qualified by a broad hint that this frame of mind is conditional. Russia enters a protest against any partition of the territory occupied by the Turcoman tribes; she claims, in virtue of her conquest of Merv, the sovereignty of the whole of Turcomania, and she denies, on these ethnological grounds, the rights of the Ameer over important positions hitherto recognised as belonging to Afghanistan. The demands pressed upon the Foreign Office by M. Lessar involve the cession to Russia of "a wedge of territory thrust in between the two principal rivers of North-Western Afghanistan and effectually commanding the road from Herat to Meshed," and this cession would "place the Cossack pickets on the Kushk stream within 40 miles of Herat itself." From this position Herat, so lang as it remained in Afghan hands, would be virtually within the grasp of Russia. At any time her troops could be at its gates within two or three days. What this would signify for India and for England Sir Edward Hamley tells us. It would "open to Russia the passage through the gap in the mountain frontier which at once constitutes the easiest approach to India and the direct way from her base on the Caspian." The inevitable consequences of this menacing change would be an immediate and most burdensome addition to the military expenditure of India and the necessity for a close and constant diplomatic supervision of the relations between Russia and Afghanistan on that frontier. It would perhaps, force upon England other measures which would be adopted with extreme reluctance, but which would at least be preferable to a state of things incompatible with the maintenance of peace, order and economy in our Indian possessions.

The *Morning Advertiser says*:—In order to understand with clearness what M. Lessar has been sent to London to propose, we must turn the book of history for some few pages back. It is known to all the world that, as the result of our Afghan settlement, we are pledged to defend the Afghan territory from invasion, so long as Ameer permits us to control or influence his foreign relations. It is also known that Afghanistan is the glacis of our Indian Empire. But Afghan territory, especially on its northern frontier, has been always so ill-defined that one of the first duties involved in British responsibility for the defence of Afghanistan was to settle the precise limit of that territory. The Russian absorption of Merv rendered this duty absolutely imperative, and it rested with the British and St. Petersburg Governments to have that point clearly settled. Where did the Russian limit end, and where did the Afghan territory begin? The Boundary Commission, who have so expeditiously prepared the Appendix to the new Seats Bill, would have settled that question in a few weeks; but Russia moves slowly, though she moves surely, and there are moreover special reason why in this matter she should not, perhaps, move at all. In the first instance she professed to agree with great willingness to appoint a Commission which should, conjointly with a British Commission, delimit the Afghan frontier from the Persian frontier at Sarakhs to the Oxus. General Zelenoy was nominated to its head, and M. Lessar, the engineer officer now in London, who had personally inspected these regions, was second on Zelenoy's staff. Meanwhile Russian cavalry were being pushed far south of Sarakhs, in order that when the Commission arrived upon the spot they might find accomplished facts to great for them to regard. Sarakhs as the southern limit of the Russian Empire. Pul-i-Khatun was seized on the Heri-Ruc, and steps were taken on the Murghab for occupying Penjdeh, about halfway between Merv and Herat. Whispers of these proceedings reached the British Government, and they decided that the force accompanying the British Commissioner, General Sir P. Lumsden, should be strong enough not only to overawe the Afghans onthe route to be traversed from India to Herat, but, in case of emeregency, that it might be of some service for the defence of Herat itself. Moreover, the work to be settled by a Commission of this importance could not be so lightly set aside by St. Petersburg as the duties of delimitation had been entrusted to a smaller body. No sooner did the St. Petersburg Government discovered that the British authorities intended to act very seriously in this business than expedients were resorted to in order to make the whole work abortive. To show the people of Central Asia that the Russians were the superior race, General Zelenoy was afflicted with a convenient illness, which has made Sir Peter Lumsden wait humbly—as it is hoped to make the Turcomans believe—for his arrival in the Turcoman territory. He has been kicking up his heels for the past two months, but instead of disgusting the native by reason of his inferiority, he has been winning from them golden opinions. He has circulated money by making large purchases necessary for his escort of 1,500 men; his medical staff has been a boon to hundreds of the suffering Turcomans and Afghans, and as might have been expected by those who personally knew Sir P. Lumsden, he has established most excellent relations among all the tribesmen he has visited. We hear that already the people of Herat are looking to him as the possible saviour of their stronghold. This unexpected popularity of the British mission has induced the Russians to try other means in order to damage English influence. Instead of settling the boundary line "from Sarakhs to the Oxus" at Sarakhs or at the Oxus, as originally proposed, they are endeavouring to effect in London a delimitation of the Afghan line of frontier. The British instructions to Sir Peter Lumsden were, we believe, to secure if possible a belt of territory some hundred or more miles wide, which should be a sort of neutral region between the Russian Empire and the Afghan State. But M. Lessar has propounded a much more serious proposal. He sets up a claim to an ethnological frontier. According to him, England may control the Afghans whose northern limit is the Hindu Kush, but Russia having conquered the Turcomans around Akhal and Merv, she is entitled to all the territory which the Turcomans have wandered over southwards for pasturage. Under this rule a conquest of the Isle of the Wight would involve the capture of all England. If the British Government were to permit this claim to all the plains between Sarakhs and the Hindu Kush, the Russian frontier would be drawn within fifty miles of Heart. Even if the mountains were left, with all their strategical advantages, in Afghan hands, the moral effects of such a concession would lead the Ameer to distrust our ability to defend his interests, and he would most likely throw himself into the arms of Russia. It is, in fact, one of the main objects of M. Lessar's visit to so induce the British Goverment to commit some *faux pas*, that the Ameer may be disgusted with us, and accept Russia instead of England as the more powerful patron.—

Standard says:—It would be idle to ignore the difficulties that are ahead, though it may be taken for certain that for the moment the Russian Goverment does not contemplate any more serious step than a declaration to the effect that, as there is no likelihood of an agreement between the views of the two Governments, it sees no advantage in prolonging the negotiation, and therefore withdraws from all share in the Joint Commission. This step, which may be imminent and even inevitable, would undoubtedly place our Government in an awkward position, and great firmness and resolution would be requisite to provide a creditable means of extrication from an unpleasant and humiliating predicament. The contingency should be promptly faced, and a plan of action decided upon. We have sent, at great expense and after long deliberation, a Commission to the furthest limits of Afghanistan. Is it to return *re infecta?* The attempt to come to an agreement with Russia may fail, and all hope of patching up a hollow concord in Central Asia between two rival Empires may have to be abandoned. But there remains not only our duty to ourselves, but the responsibility which we have contracted towards the Ameer. The sincerity of his friendship and the firmness of his alliance depend not on the harmony of our relations with Russia, but on the capacity we show in assisting him to maintain his authority undiminished within the wide limits to which he has now succeeded in extending it. The withdrawal of General Lumsden and his escort would signify the inability of the Indian Government to protect its allies against Russia. The Heratis, who lately saw in the Anglo-Indian escort some evidence that the mantle of English protectoin had been cast over them and their city, would discover in their ignominious departure the conclusive proof that English had resigned the field to her great rival. They would have no choice save to accommodate themselves to the new conditions of their sphere, in which the Muscovite would have become supreme. All these possibilities might have been forseen. They formed the inseparable condition of any attempt at negotiation with the Russian Government, and if we did not mean to stand to our guns it was the height of folly to place our Representatives in a position from which retreat with undiminished credit is practically impossible, and where any decided action on toeir part may entail the most serious consequences and might precipitate a crisis with Russia. It is alamentable fact that Liberal Government, which has acquiesced in every breach of Russian officer pledges, from the promse of Princ Gortscakoff in 1864 with regard to Turkestan, down to that of M. de Giers on the subeect of Merv a year ago, has now, by exessive haste and undue confidence, placed the country at a disadvantage both as to the policy which it may be deemed the wisest to follow, and also as to the mode of striking an effectual blow, when the time for action arrives.

The *Morning Post*.—says "The Russian claim is based upon that "ethnographical theory" which was already popular in the columns of the Russian Annexationist Press while Geok Tepe still defied the legions of the Czar and before the Tekke horseman were forced to ride in the quadrons of their conqueror. Treating the Torkomans of Merv as the heads of the Turkoman race, the Russian political casuists have deduced from the fact of their subjection the consequent subjection of all tribes of Turkoman origin who water their flocks in the valleys of the Murghab and the Heri-Rud. The consequential nationality of the Russian Foreign Office is as extensive as the consequential damages which our American cousins once contrived to expound for the edification of the Alabama Commission. Wherever the wandering clans of the steppe and the desert pitch their tents, there also travels the supremacy of the Czar, and the fact that the nomad Salors have been accustomed to enjoy hospitality for their flocks and herds under the shadow of Herat is quoted as indubitable proof that the Cossack also can plant his lance at the gate of the all-important fortress of Central Asia. Russia had already protested against the column of fifteen hundred men which formed the necssary escort of Sir Peter Lumsden in those debatable territories. That was the first clear intimation that the Boundary Commission was considered at St. Petersburg to have served its turn. The intimation that there was something to be settled in Downing Street, before any steps whatever could be taken in the work of delimitatian on the Heri-Rud, was further evidence to the same effect. Mr. Lessar's cool and deliberate enunciation of principles which involve nothing less than the practical vassalage of Affghanistan as the preliminary condition of further negotiation is now the definite rejection by the Russian Government of the whole basis of agreement with this country.

The *Daily News* Says:—It is impossible to deny that the suspicion with which Russian movements in the neighbourhood of Herat is pretty general regarded in England is not wholly baseless. We hear it would take a gosd deal of rectification of sufficiently accurate maps to show that the Russians have not been quietly occupying Herat territory—or territory, at least, which Herat claims as her own—while the two Governments have been talking about frontier delimitaion by joint Commission. Not to put too fine a point upon it, such conduct is somewhat improper. England took her share in the Commission on the distinct understanding that all such claims to debateable territory should be settled by the authorised Commissions of both Powers, or at any rate reported upon by them with a view to final arrangement between the Governments concerned. The Russian proposal just made in London to the effect that England should now agree to the Russian occupation of a part of the Afghan territory which lies between the Murghab and Herirud rivers, is of a piece with the irregular proceedings of the Russian officers south of Serrakhs. If any territorial arrangements of this sort are to be made in London, the English Commission should be recalled from Afghanistan with without an hour's delay. To—maintain the Commission there, while the delimitation was being effected here, would be the height of absurdity—and especially considering that the Russian members of the Joint Commission have not yet begun their travels—a humiliation and an insult to this country. But of course the English Government cannot consent to participate in such unusual procedure. We do not say this in any spirit of resentment. We merely ask that certain business upon which the two Powers have agreed to enter conjointly shall be conducted in a business-like manner. To all fresh suggestions as to a rectification of Herat frontiers, our Government cannot but reply by formal reference to the Commission to which the English and Russian Cabinets have entrusted the matter. The time has come, too, when the feeble practice of asking Russia about her intentions with respect to this, that, and the other outlandish locality, and of exacting promises from her not to gop beyond the length of her diplomatic tether, should cease. Once upon a time, it used to be understood that Russian occupation of Merv would iean event which this country could not view with ndifference. The Russians occupied Merv, and the event was quietly accepted as an accomplished fact. Let not the same farce be repeated, either with respect to Herat or to any other Afguan locality.

The Manchester Courier writes:—The barefaced dishonesty of Russia's diplomatic procedure is so notorious that the only reliance which can be placed upon her bond is the amount of penalty we attach to her departure from it. The whole history of her advance in Central Asia is one long series of solemn undertakings broken with cynical effrontery. Lord Beaconsfield's statement that there is room enough for Russia and ourselves in Asia is as true now as when it was first uttered; but it is one thing for Russia to occupy the space necessary for her natural expansion, and quiet another for us to suffer her to seize upon points of vantage from which she may threaten our Indian Empire. Those who deny that Herat is in any sense a key to India, not only run counter to the deliberate opinion of experts of every school of Indian policy, but forget that, at any rate, Herat is the key to Afghanistan. And the defence of Afghanistan invasion or coercion is a cardinal point of Indian policy, and indeedis a solemn obligation formally undertaken by us to the present ruler.

THE Liverpool Mercury says.—If Russia has not already seized Herat, which would bring her within striking distance of India, she is evidently preparing for this coup. While our ridiculous boundary commission in Afghanistan—which, according to Mr. Goschen, ought nevrr to have been entered upon—is amusing itself in expectation that the muscovite Commissioners will some day appear on the scene, Russia is making much more serious preparations for changing the delimitation of the adjacent territory. She is sending 2,000 Krupp guns into the vitinity, is building a military railway towards Herat, and is concentrating an enormous mass of men and material in that region. The abject of these preparations is not to be misapprehended. They are purely aggressive. The obvious intention in the first places is to seize Herat, which by universal consent is the outpost of Indian and is indispensable to England and in the next place to be ready for the possible contingency of war with England. It is impossible to close our eyes to the reality of the latter danger.

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MUSCOVITE PROCEEDINGS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

WE reproduced from the *United Service Gazette* yesterday the first portion of an article under the above heading by Major H. W. Raverty, Bombay Army (retired). The following is the remaining portion:—

The British Government must have had some reason for despatching our Boundary Commissioners and their escort of troops when it did; else, why was there such haste in doing so, and so timed that they should arrive some six months before any work could be commenced? Why, then, is this delay on the part of the Russians, and what are their spies doing at Kabul and in other parts? I think I can tell.

Not long since Doundokof Karaschof, of Bulgarian notoriety, went to Merv "to study the country;" and the present delay is caused through Russian spies and agents being actively engaged at this time in fomenting trouble and stirring up enmity between these different Turkish peoples and the Afghan Government, not a Kabul only, but in many other places. In the course of another two months their agents will have completed their preliminary work, and then "the Russian-Afghan Boundary Commission will be constituted." They will then, on the first opportunity, put forth the claim that all the tracts I have named being peopled by Turkish races and some part being actually designated "Afghan Turkistan," they naturally form part of Turkistan, which the Russians "claim to possess the whole of." Further that the people themselves (with whom during these months of delay they have been intriguing) desire to be taken under Russian protection, and that, "in the interests of civilisation," it is necessary that their prayer should be heard, and thus be delivered from the Afghan yoke. The Russians will then treat the Amir, Abdur-Rahman, as a nonentity, or buy him off with the promise of an acquisition of erritory farther east; because, according to the same logic which describes Turkistan as where Turks dwell, Afghanistan means where Afghans dwell, whether east or west of the Indus, and whether in the present Punjab territory or in Hinustan. It would be no matter of surprise to me if the Amir threw himself into the arms of his former protectors as a tool and ally: indeed, it has been said for some time past that "he regards the Russian advance with complacency;" and yet we have been going on sending him lakhs of rupees, and vast quantities of arms and ammunition, without obtaining any tangible guarantee or agreement on his part one way or the other.

Let us, however, look upon the boundary matter in its most favourable light, and imagine that the line of frontier has been marked out and settled, although, for my part, I venture to doubt that such will ever be done. Well then, the line of frontier, we will assume, is settled; does any one in his senses imagine that the Russian Government and Russian generals will observe that settlement, or respect the bounds or allow peace to reign there, for one moment longer than suits their plans? Their agents will then be able at once to commence their intrigues, as they have ever done, *a la* Bulgari, and will be able to carry them out, make their observations, and sow disaffection, up to within sight of the citadels of Ghanzi and Khelat-i Ghilzi, which places the country of the Hazaralhs closely adjoins. They will also be actually within seventy miles of the city of Kabul, and fifty of Kandahar for the same purpose. They will thus be ready at any time, when the opportunity arises, to pounce upon one or both of those strongholds, either by force or, what is more probable, by means of a golden key, not with any hotile intent, of course, but merely "in the interests of civilisation;" and then will commence the same intrigues all along our north-western and western. To enable them to get a footing in the Hazarah country, and throw us off our guard, they can afford to let Herat alone for a time, the routes leading southwards from the Oxus by Balkh and places adjacent to that stronghold being now quite open to them from the points they have already seized.

Those who imagine that there are no roads leading from Herat and the Oxus to Kabul, Ghazni, and the Indus, except by way of Kandahar, are as grievously mistaken as were those wise men who, only a few years ago declared that the Bolan and the Khyber were the only roads leading from Afghanistan into India, and, those once secured, all was secured. Eleven years ago I pointed out in a letter to the *Times* (February 28, 1873) that there were a score of routes or more, some of which were much better than either of the two named, and that neither of the latter need be traversed; and time has sufficiently proved it.

A move back to Kandahar now is not sufficient on our part, even should the Boundary Commission effect its object in defining the respective frontiers. The only remaining move on the geographical chess-board, according to my humble opinion, to checkmate the Russians—unless we occupy Herat itself in conjunction with, or as allies of, the Afghan State and a loyal Afghan ruler, which would be by far the most satisfactory solution of the matter—is to occupy Farah. This strong position, or one that can be easily made so, is 132 miles as the crow flies from Herat, and by road 164. It is nearer, by the same computation, to Herat than Sarakhs by some twenty-five miles, and nearer than Merv by seventy-two. Unless something of the kind is speedily done the Russians will be able to make their preparations against Herat for a time when England is weak and saddled, as now, with a Soudan, and a Government with a vacillating policy (or, rather, no policy at all), and surprise and secure that formidable stronghold and key of Afghanistan and of Persia before the news of their movements can reach Kandahar or Kabul.

The usual route from Quetta to Farah is by Kandahar and Ghirishk, but it could be reached without going to Kandahar, by leaving that place some fifteen or twenty miles on the right hand, but, in such case, intermediate supports would be required.

There is another matter, however, which doubtless the authorities have well considered, and that is, that a single line of railway in a very mountainous tract of country, such as the line from Sibi to Quetta must run through, part of which is inhabited by independent and more or less lawless and contumacious tribes, *might be blocked*, however well guarded, either accidentally or otherwise, in such a way as to cause very serious loss of time, perhaps at a moment when delay would be most dangerous. If this railway is to be carried no father than Quetta there will still remain twelue marches of 150 miles to cover, which are sufficiently difficult and two of them are very long and very tedious, before Kandahar could be reached.

Now, I can point to the authorities—and am about to do so in my "Notes on Afghanistan"—a route hitherto unnamed and undescribed, and which the Zhob expedition, I believe, has failed to dicover, which commences near to one of our frontier towns in the Derahjat, where a large force might be concentrated, and any amount of stores and supplies accumulated. The first three or four stages by this route are the most difficult, but they are close to our frontier, and assistance could be rendered to a force proceeding westwards, until these difficulties were surmounted. These might be overcome, if not nearly removed, by a moderate amount of engineering, and these first few marches over, the remaining seven to the banks of the Tarnak—for there are but ten marches in all to that river—where the roads to Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar branch off to the righ and left, lie through, if not a level tract of country the whole way, a *perfectly practicable one*, which caravans have for centuries constantly traversed. I compute the total distance to Kandahar from our frontier by this route to be abour 250 miles, or sixteen marches; while the distance from Quetta to Kandahar, as before mentioned, occupies twelve.

Such being the facts, the question arises whether it would be the more politic to expend £2,000,000 on a railway for part of the distance to Kandahar from Sibi, on which, after all, serious stoppages might occur at critical times, or to expend one quarter of that sum, or even less, in improving and rendering practicable the route I have referred to, and in making the small, independent, and peaceably inclined Afghan tribes, through whose territory the route leads for great part of the way, and the other two more powerful tribes located nearest to Kandahar, our friends, by expending this sum among them, by employing them in making the route practicable, and in guarding it afterwards. I know that some of the tribes on the route, especially those near our frontier, would be glad, or would have been glad of our protection from the encroachments of Baluch interlopers and the more powerful of their own Afghan neighbours. Slaughtering harmless cultivators because they take up a position on a hill with the rude arms they have been in the daily habit of carrying, to see what a hostile host of intruders intend by entering their country, is not the way to attach Afghan, or any other tribes, to our interest.

I fear, however, that we are living in a fool's paradise in the expectation that even if the Commissioners settle the line of frontier, it will ever stop the Russians. They understand nothing but a stick or the knout; and it will not surprise me if they seize upon Herat before the Commissioners commence their duties, if they ever do commence them. Then the Turkistan claim will be put forward.

Taking all things into consideration, perhaps the very best thing Sir P. Lumsden could do, the Amir is loyal, would be to thrown himself with his escort into Herat without delay, and hold it until a sufficient force from India can arrive to secure it; but this is under the supposition that the British Lion that we used to hear about has at last received a sufficient number of kicks from the Russians and other foreigners to stir his bile.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

THE increasing gravity of the situation on the Afghan frontier overshadows all other influences at the moment, to-day's telegrams being the most exciting we have yet had. People who have hitherto believed in a pacific settlement of the dispute are beginning to lose hope, and business accordingly is in a very unsettled condition.

Reuter's commercial telegrams from London of yesterday report a payment of £250,000 into the Bank of England, but money is unchanged in value apparently. French Rentes are quoted ½ higher at 110½, Consols ½ lower at 98. It must be borne in mind, however, that these advices are practically a day behind the political news and consequently not a guide to the latest changes in the position.

In the London General Produce markets no changes are reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, the sales being only estimated at 5,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices are unchanged, but Americans to arrive are quoted 3-64d. to 1-16d. per lb. lower, and in New York futures are 2 points ready cotton 1-16 cent lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts......	6,000	9,000	17,000
Four days' do.	24,000	25,000	50,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,443,000	4,399,000	5,071,000

Extreme quietness still governs our local Cotton market and transactions for export to-day have been quite insignificant. Prices are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower in some instances, but it would require a drop of about Rs. 5 to bring about business, and even then it would only amount to covering in previous sales as buyers at home lower their offers at every attempt to come to actual terms. We quote now :—

	Good.	Fully-Good.	Fine.
Oomras, ready......	Rs. 194	Rs. 198	..
Broach, April......	,, 227	..	..
Dholleras, May......	,, 199	,, 203	Rs. 209

WHEAT is quiet at unaltered values and the same may be said of Seeds, except Linseed which has recovered to Rs. 5-12 per cwt for this month's delivery.

FREIGHTS are steady and if anything more in favor of higher than lower rates although so far we make no actual change. The s.s. Dunedin is reported berthed for Hull this month's loading at 26s. 3d., and the Ballingham for Genoa, April loading, at 32s. 6d. payable here. Current rates we quote as follows :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool..........	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.
Open Charter......	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.	26s. 3d. to 26s. 6d.
Havre	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Antwerp	27s. 6d	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	....	32s. 6d. to 32s.
Trieste-Venice	32s. 6d. ..	35s.

COALS are dull owing to continued re-sales, but importers are not offering any cheaper.

EXCHANGE has been almost a blank as regards business, and there is no change in rates of any kind. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Do three months' sight..	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
France ,, ,,	2·03½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady, but on receipt of the political telegrams became very weak and Fours have dropped to Rs. 95½. Fours-and-a-half we quote nominally at Rs. 99.

SHARES are about as dull as they well can be. Bank of Bombays have declined to Rs. 738½. Mofussil Press shares have dropped to 350, Prince of Wales to Rs. 550. It is in Spinning and Weaving Companies, however, that the depression is most marked. The Queen Company's Rs. 1,000 shares are down to Rs. 600, and Ripon to Rs. 500 whilst some of what are considered the most favourite concerns are barely saleable. Indeed Mill shares all round are quoted really at sellers' prices. Treacher and Co., Limited have recovered to Rs. 1,165. Marcks and Co., Limitted, being now allotted are quoted at Rs. 10 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	738½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..........	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India..........	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	98

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto ...	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares....	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	5

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VENAYEK MORESHWAR CHATRE,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—March 6, at Secundrabad, the wife of Major George Simpson, XIth Regt. M. I. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PLIENINGER—GORDON—March 4, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon B. T. Atlay, Theodor Plieninger, to Amy, daughter of the late T. H. Gordon, Esq., of London.

DEATH.

RICHARDS—March 6, at Goalundo, suddenly, Eustace Martin, son of Vincent and Grace Maud Richards.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 885.

THE position of affairs on the Afghan frontier has become more than critical. The Russians, it was announced in London yesterday, continue to advance in the direction of Herat, and a collision between them and the Afghans is believed to be imminent. The report that the Afghans are preparing to repel the invasion of their territory confirms all that we have heard as to the disposition of the people whom Russia proposes to annex on strictly ethnological principles, and whose mood for resistance has probably developed largely since Sir Peter Lumsden advised them to withstand a further advance. Of far more serious import even than this—though we believe that it answers to expectations that have been universal for a week past—is the announcement that Sir Peter Lumsden has been directed by the British Government to organize the defence of Afghanistan. In view of this direction the request of the Ameer for British aid in strengthening the fortifications of Herat seems little more than a formality. The greater includes the less—the defence of Afghanistan includes the strengthening of Herat—and we may now expect any day to hear that the Engineer officers on the Commissioner's staff have been told off to the famous border city to lay down the works of which it is in need, and that active preparations will be made for its defence. Apparently there will be no lack of resources. A fortnight ago Mr. Cross told the House of Commons that Herat was occupied by a large force of Afghans, and the record of Major Pottinger's defence of the city half a century ago, which we reprint to-day, shows what efficient fighting material such a garrison may supply when in the hands of an energetic and skilful commander. In other respects the defence of the city will be no light undertaking. The popular belief in its strength which has assigned to it the name of "the key of India" is true, if true at all, in an exclusively strategical sense, for its fortifications, formidable though they were against the Persians in 1837, are ill-adapted for the requirements of more modern warfare, and they will need to be greatly strengthened if Herat is to be a true tower of defence against an enemy. The presence of the main body at Robat, a pass in the great mountain spur which projects north-westward from the Paropamissus range to the Hari Rud, ensures us against surprise, and enables us to dismiss the contingency of a sudden occupation of Herat by a Russian force that figures in some of the strategical hypotheses with which students of the frontier question have occupied themselves. Sir Peter Lumsden is now posted between the Russians and Herat, with forty miles separating him from that city, and rather less from Zulfikar, where the Russian advanced post was known to be a week ago. He will have to decide—if he has not already done so—whether the Robat Pass shall be defended, or whether the defence of Herat shall be in Herat itself. But his presence with the main body of the Commission at a position which bars the road from Sarakhs to Herat is one of the most suggestive incidents in the situation. We must not be surprised if the Robat Pass, high in the Badghiz hills, be heard of again before long as something more important than the admirable post for the observation of Russian movements which it already supplies.

Upon one announcement, which is made in our special telegram from London, we can look only with mixed feelings. It is said that a number of Herati nobles have gone to Sarakhs to ask the Russian authorities there to occupy Herat. If this prayer of the Heratis seems to be in sharp discord with the note of loyal reliance upon England which has gone up from the Afghans at large, let us remember that the Heratis are not Afghans, and that there is a permanent element in the population of the city which looks to Teheran rather than to Kabul, and which, in default of attachment to Persia, would look upon annexation by Russia as a desirable alternative to the maintenance of the Ameer's authority over the city. In seeking for an explanation of this incident, however, we attach much more importance to another consideration. For months past a Russian propaganda has surreptitiously been going on in Herat. Russian agents have been at work there, and petitions for incorporation with the Russian Empire have gone thence to St. Petersburg. Of the reality of that movement it is easy to judge. It is in this way that Russia often paves the way to her conquests, and there is no more need for surprise at the appearance of certain nobles from Herat in the Russian camp at Sarakhs than there was in the fact that a certain number of other Heratis signed petitions for annexation to Russia. Had there been any genuine and general desire for annexation, the Ameer's enemies, who knew how to vex him in Ayoub's time, and who were able to keep Shere Ali's troops from their gates for years, though there were scarcely any Russians on this side of the Caspian then, would have made a more ostentatious manifestation than this, and they would have made it long before now, So that we must not over-rate the significance of this overture to the Russian commandant at Sarakhs. It does not, in itself, in any perceptible degree detract from the consensus of sentiment which has thus far manifested itself amongst the Afghans of all races, on the side of the Ameer and of the Power which has undertaken to stand by him. It does remind us, nevertheless, of the diversity of race and interest with which we have to deal; it reminds us that the Afghan problem is not single, but complex, and that we may have to act the part not only of patrons of the Ameer, but possibly that of conciliators of diverse interests amongst his people. There is very much indeed to encourage the hope that the political task which the necessities of the case may impose upon us will be no more beyond our cunning than the military tasks which we may any day have to undertake. There is no race in Asia which would eagerly place itself in the hands of Russia. There is none in Afghanistan whose liberty will be endangered by loyally co-operating with us for the maintenance of the existing frontier. We have signed no self-denying ordinance, but the Ameer at least knows, and it should not be difficult to impress the fact upon the consciousness of the wildest of the tribes who owe him allegiance, that neither from him nor from them shall we ask compensation for the services we are willing to render them. It ought not to be beyond the comprehension of all of them that while by throwing in their lot with us they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, by attaching themselves to the cause of Russia they will gain nothing and may lose all that a conquered people can lose. We do not think, therefore, that the example set by some of the Heratis will be largely followed.

That the events which we record to-day have brought the Empire much nearer to war with Russia cannot be gainsaid. The negotiations for a pacific arrangement make no progress, and when, in a time like this, the influences which make for peace are in suspense those which make for war gain in activity. It is never a hopeful sign if the army is marching while the diplomatist is only beating time; peculiarly discouraging of pacific hopes is it when on one side the diplomatists habitually have less influence in the matter under negotiation than the generals. And yet we cannot believe that the nation will be greatly disappointed with the situation as it presents itself to-day. Glad though every one would be if the news came that peace had been assured by the withdrawal of the Russian advance posts within the Russian frontier, it would not be welcomed if it were gained on any terms less absolute than that. There are certain words which at certain times jar upon the ear, and at this time the word which would be listened to with least patience is "arrangement." It is not too late to hope that a compact may be made with Russia, but after our categorical challenge to her there is really nothing for us to "arrange" with her. Prince Bismarck has lately made classical the formula "give and take" by translating it into Latin and making it the text of a homily on the virtues of international accommodation. The phrase has no application to the necessities of our frontier policy. Russia has in this matter nothing to give, and there is nothing of ours which we can allow her to take. We have nothing to offer her, and there is no offer which she can make to us without bountifully disposing of what does not belong to her. Look at the matter as calmly as we may, it seems impossible to find in the situation bare standing room upon which to draw up a compromise. It is because they appear to recognize this that the Government are daily deserving more confidence in their frontier policy. Their demands, so far as we know them, have been clear, peremptory, and definite; and since there is no reason to suppose that they have been put before Russia in a way that will increase the difficulties of her withdrawal, the responsibility for war, if it come about, will not rest upon us. Such hope as there still may be of a preservation of the peace must rest, indeed, upon the constancy with which the Government adhere at this stage to their demands.

THE correspondent who undertook to enlighten the London *Daily News* as to the cause of General Gordon's resignation of the Private Secretaryship to Lord Ripon, has evidently a confused remembrance of what, no doubt, General Gordon told him on the subject. Here is what he writes :—"Now, what Gordon told me, and said he would like it to be known by all, was that it was Lord Ripon who had read the Kabul papers on the voyage, and wanted Gordon to telegraph from Aden to have Yakoob sent to meet him on his arrival in India, as he (Lord Ripon) was 'certain' that Yakoob had been wrongly deposed. To this proposal Gordon protested on the double ground: first, that Lord Lytton not having given over the Government Lord Ripon was not Governor-General; and secondly, considering that Lepel Griffin was engaged at Kabul in actual negotiations with Abdul Rahman, with the consent of the British Government, it would complicate matters in India, and would render Griffin's position ludicrous and untenable, apart from the political blunder and the false hopes it would of necessity arouse in the mind of Yakoob." The correspondent goes on to say that Lord Ripon reverted to the subject in Bombay; that Gordon refused point-blank to do what was proposed; and that when it was suggested that Sir Lepel Griffin should not get the "Commissionership" (Political Agency) of Central India, Gordon made up his mind to resign at once. Lord Ripon has written to say that General Gordon's resignation had no connection with any difference of opinion about Yakoob Khan, and that his lordship never entertained the idea of having an interview with the ex-Ameer. As for the statement about Sir Lepel Griffin, there was no vacancy in Central India at the time; and when Sir Henry Daly retired some months afterwards, his lordship, knowing nothing of the possible candidates, gave no opinion as to who his successor should be. Thus far Lord Ripon. It is quite clear, as we have said, that the correspondent has hopelessly muddled what General Gordon told him. To supplement Lord Ripon's statement, we may put on record that General Gordon, when leaving Bombay, gave the present writer a very full and unreserved account of the reasons which convinced him that it was his duty to resign the Private Secretaryship. He stated, with evident cordiality, that he had never had a word of difference with Lord Ripon, who was most kind and considerate, and was an excellent man, and would make an admirable Viceroy. This opinion he embodied in writing. A letter which he wrote under his own signature, and published in our columns at the time, stated that India would be blessed in her new ruler, for he would rule with the strength not of man, but of God. Holding this opinion of the chief from whom he had just parted, General Gordon could not possibly have intended to convey to the correspondent who writes to the *Daily News*, the disparaging impression which it is evident he now imagines was derived from what the General said. Our testimony as to Gordon's sentiments when leaving Bombay is borne out by the emphatic terms of the letter referred to. We reproduced it the other day when the news of the General's untimely death gave a mournful interest to every detail of his brief stay in Bombay. The grounds upon which he severed his connection with the Viceregal court had nothing whatever to do with Yakoob Khan, or Sir Lepel Griffin, or with Lord Ripon personally. "I found out," he said, "when I was at the receptions at Parell, what they wanted me to do. It was expected that I should shake hands with everybody, and say how glad I was to see him, even though I had never laid eyes on him before and he was quite indifferent to me. This could not be right or straightforward. I knew what I would have to do when I went on to Simla. I would have to go up to —— and say 'My dear ——, I am delighted to see you.' If I would speak the truth, what I should say to that man was 'Sir, you are a great scoundrel, and I am sorry to see you here.' Then of course there would have been a scene. People would have said that there was a scandal, and that I ought to have kept my opinions to myself, and said something pleasant. That is not my way. I do not want to force my religious views upon any man, but I do believe that God has made this world, and that He controls and directs it. It cannot be pleasing to Him that a man should speak insincerely, merely to gain some trumpery end, or that he should suppress his honest opinion of people like ——." With regard to Yakoob Khan, General Gordon had a plan of which he spoke quite simply, and it is no doubt some confused remembrance of the design he had conceived, which gives rise to the story of the mythical difference with Lord Ripon about the ex-Ameer. Gordon stated that he believed Yakoob to be absolutely innocent of any complicity in the attack on the Residency and the death of Cavagnari. He considered that Yakoob had been very unjustly treated. What he would have liked to do, he said, had he remained with the Viceroy was to take Lord Ripon with him to Kabul, without any army; a small escort would have been quite sufficient, if any were wanted. He would have assembled the leading Sirdars and asked them whether they were satisfied with Yakoob, and what arrangements they would prefer for the government of the country. He was quite satisfied that they would have agreed to any reasonable suggestions which Lord Ripon might have made to them, and seeing his honesty and disinterestedness they would have become firm friends of his government. The war was a mistake and an injustice, and the best thing that could be done was to make amends, and undo the mischief which had been wrought. "Of course," he added, "I do not know whether Lord Ripon would have cared to ride on to Kabul with me, but I think I could have shown him that it was the right course to take."

IT was rumoured in Bombay yesterday that Sir Peter Lumsden has entered Herat.

AN ORPHANAGE FOR BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, MARCH 9.

THE presence of the head of the Administration in this Province is always fruitful of very pleasant associations, it being a means of infusing new life into society. Even the boys and girls are all agog, as they expect to take prominent parts on prize-giving days which are specially reserved for the advent of the great Sahib, the Political Agent. An account has already appeared in a recent issue of your paper of such an event, and I have now to relate to you as "a chiel takin' notes," the details of a ceremony, the significance of which has been fully commented upon by the Political Agent in a neat speech which he delivered on that occasion, and needs no remark from me. Suffice it to say that the rapid growth of Bhownuggur has entitled it to rank among the model States of this country—an opinion shared in by all that know the State. I know on reliable authority that this opinion is also entertained by the Political Department at the India Office—a fact that must be very gratifying to the young Rajah and to all his advisers, European and native.

The ceremony was in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of an Orphanage on the 4th instant, by Mrs. West, that is to bear the name of one of the consorts of His Highness. A shamiana in an open field near the jail and the public workshops was raised with, of course, the indispensable bunting, the golden chairs, and all the other paraphernalia that are utilized on such occasions, but which in Bhownuggur are always characterised by neatness and chasteness. The presence of an interesting group of ladies from the Far West lent an additional charm. On the arrival of His Highness with Colonel and Mrs. West, who took their seats on a raised daïs, Mr. Proctor Sims, the State Engineer, approached them and showed the plans of the new building and explained their details. Soon after this Mr. Vithuldas, the Dewan, stepped forward and read the following on behalf of His Highness :—

Colonel West, Mrs. West, ladies, and gentlemen,—Ever since 1878, when famine and distress were experienced throughout India, and this State was left in possession of a number of orphans, it has been my intention to found an Orphanage, where children could be reared, and trained to some useful calling. While, however, the children that were left unprovided for during 1878 were sustained, the building of an Orphanage had to give place to important works, and it has only been during the current year that I have seen my way to making provision for this purpose. For the present it is intended to provide accommodation for one hundred children, but the design will be such as to easily, admit of expansion. None but indigent orphan children under twelve years of age will be admitted and none kept after attaining the age of fifteen years. There will be no restrictions as to caste. The education provided will be chiefly industrial, and discipline will be introduced such as is universally found to be so efficacious in the training of youth. The site selected is healthy; there is plenty of room for the children to exercise; it will be within easy range of medical aid and inspection, being, as you will observe, opposite the new hospital; it is within easy range of the workshops of the State Engineer, and it will always be prominently before the public. I desire to connect with it the name of my Ranee of Wudhwan, whose solicitude for the poor is great, and I am very happy in the kind consent given by you, Mrs. West, to lay this foundation-stone on Her Highness's behalf, connecting, as this kind and graceful act will do, your ever esteemed name with an institution which I know will always have your deepest sympathy.

At the conclusion of this speech the ceremony (to which we in Bhownuggur are in no way strangers) of laying the foundation-stone was gone through without a hitch—the laying on of the snow-white chunam with a silver trowel, the descent of the marble stone, with the other accessories, were followed by Mrs. West declaring the stone "duly and truly laid."

On re-assembling in the shamiana, Colonel West rose and spoke as follows :—

Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen,—I must commence by thanking your Highness on behalf of Mrs. West for the honour done her in asking her to lay the foundation-stone of this orphanage, and thus associating her with your esteemed consort in a work that appeals to the sympathies of all. I have never heard of an orphanage in a native State before, and from the fact that there is, so far as I know, no word for the institution in any of the vernaculars, I gather that orphanages are almost entirely unknown in the native community generally. I do not attribute this to any deficiency of charity among natives, for I know how widely diffused charity is among all classes, especially amongst the Hindus. It seems to me that the reason is to be found in the family arrangements in force in this country. The members are not as a rule scattered far and wide, and every member has his claim to a share in the family property if the family is undivided. Such being the case, the necessity for orphanages would not arise so readily as in Europe, where often the members of a family are scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and where family ties are not so lasting or in some ways so strong as they are in this country. Time and changes have made the necessity for an orphanage apparent even here, and your Highness has arranged for the establishment of what I believe is the first institution of the kind in a native State. It is characteristic of Bhownuggur that it should set the example in this matter, for I have never known a Durbar take such thought for the welfare and convenience of its subjects. In the establishment of this orphanage I recognize the same spirit that made His Highness found a hospital to commemorate his accession, the same spirit that has recently founded a college here, the same spirit that led His Highness on his last birthday to celebrate the occasion by connecting it with the abolition "veth," or forced labour—a measure which will cost his exchequer thousands of rupees, but which he thought nothing of when considering that he was about to relieve his ryots of a burden that has for time immemorial weighed them down. Ladies and gentlemen, probably His Highness has never heard of the maxim *Noblesse oblige*, but I am sure you will agree with me that he acts on the principle therein indicated, and shows that he considers that, in proportion to the power of a ruler and the means of bestowing happiness that he possesses, are his responsibilities. The rules for the new institution seem to me eminently practical. An institution of the kind, however benevolently intended, might become an unqualified nuisance if it were allowed to bring up boys in idleness, expecting to be fed all their lives with no labour of their own. In this orphanage the boys will be set to learn occupations of various kinds, and taught to earn their own living and become useful members of society. In conclusion, I will ask you to join me in a prayer in which we can all, Hindus, Mussulmans, Parsees, Christians, unite, that God may bless the work.

The distribution of bouquets, garlands, *pan-supari*, terminated the proceedings.

On the following day, Thursday, there was a grand review of His Highness's troops, to witness which, of course, the *élite* of Bhownuggur society were invited. As your correspondent is a man of peace he is sorry he is unable to describe or criticise the various manœuvres. He can only say that the sepoys must have acquitted themselves well for he heard Colonel West complimenting the Commandant, Mr. Sequeira, on their personal bearing and discipline.

On Friday there was a State dinner in honour of the Political Agent and Mrs. West, to which His Highness had invited all the European officers of the station with their wives. The dinner was a perfect success. It was served in a large shamiana in the Public Garden, which was illuminated with lamps and Chinese lanterns.

The new Principal of the Samuldas College, Mr. R. H. Gunion, an Oxford graduate, has already arrived from England and taken charge of his duties from the acting Principal. He was Professor of Sanskrit in the University College, and an able assistant to the well-known Mr. Wren in London. He was elected as the fittest man for the post, out of some three score or more candidates, by a committee of well-known men, at the request of His Highness, in England :—Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir George Birdwood, Professor Eve, Dr. Markby, and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggri.

We have had such pleasant weather here of late that the advent of the hot weather, which has already been heralded by a few fitful symptoms, is anything but pleasant to contemplate.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE RAJA OF BANSDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

BANSDA, MARCH 9.

THE State of Bansda is a hilly tract of country in the Surat Agency. Its area is about 215 miles and its population stands at 34,122. The capital town of Bansda is twenty-nine miles distant from the railway station of Billimora on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, and a good metalled road connects these two places. The total annual revenue of the State amounts to Rs. 1,28,000.

The Raja is a Solunkie Rajput. The late Raja, Goolabsingji, died on 26th February, 1876, leaving a son, eleven years old. During the minority of the heir the State was managed by the British Government through the Collector and Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, and an officer called the Superintendent, acting under orders of the Agent. The Raja received his education in the Rajkoomar College at Rajkot, during his minority for seven years, and was associated with a Joint Administrator in governing his State on the 15th August, 1884.

March 5 was fixed as the date for the installation of the Raja Sahib on the *gadi* of his ancestors. The small town of Bansda had put on holiday attire. The long road from the Palace to the garden was very beautifully decorated with flags, festoons, and evergreens. Arches were erected on the principal road and public buildings with devices displaying the mottos, "Welcome," "Long live Raja Saheb," etc. A series of arches, from which lamps were hanging, ran on either side of the road. Bansda, in short, presented a very magnificent and splendid appearance, such as has not been witnessed before in the State.

Mr. Mulock, the Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat, arrived here on the 1st instant. He came at night, and the salutes were fired early next morning. The Raja Saheb visited the Agent in the afternoon, and the Agent returned the visit next day. Four p.m. on the 5th instant was fixed for holding the durbar. Hundreds of people had flocked in from various parts of the State and the adjoining British territory to witness the festivities. The durbar was held in a beautiful *mundap* specially erected for the purpose. The Agent, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lely and Dr. Banks, arrived at the durbar at 4 p.m., under a salute of eleven guns. The Agent was received at the staircase by the prince, who took him to a receiving hall in the palace. The prince was then conducted to the durbar *mundap* by the Agent, who was followed by the State officials. The Raja Saheb was seated on a silver chair placed on a daïs, and the Agent took his seat on another daïs on the right of the Raja Saheb. There were present in the durbar Mr. and Mrs. Lely, Dr. Banks, two princes of Dhurrumpore, the Thakore of Chhalia in the Revakantha Agency, the Desai of Gundevi, the Karbhari and other officers and gentlemen of Dhurrumpore, the Agent's establishment, and other gentlemen, about 500 in number.

The Agent opened the proceedings by reading the following address :—

Raja Saheb, ladies and gentlemen, and State officials,—I have been directed by Government to place Raja Pratapsingji on his gadi, and I have much pleasure in announcing that I have now performed the necessary ceremony. Since the 26th February, 1876, the commencement of the minority on the death of the late Raja Gulabsingji, the administration of the Bansda State has been under British control, and for the last eighteen months the administration has been ably conducted by Joint Administrators, namely, the Raja Saheb and Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamsetjee. Therefore, though placed in sole management to-day, the Rajah Saheb is not quite a novice in the matter of governing his State. On the contrary, he has taken a deep interest in everything affecting the welfare of his subjects, and the Agent to His Excellency the Governor has received valuable assistance and advice from the Joint Administrators. I can personally testify to the backward condition of this town and State twenty years ago, when I had the pleasure of meeting the father of the present Raja, and I find that so late as 1876, when the State came under British management, there was then not a mile of made road in the whole State. There was only one school and no dispensary. The pernicious system of farming villages to izardars was in force, and the ryots were practically under that system the subjects of the izardars rather than of the Raja. Wells were not to be found in most of the villages visited by me on my shooting excursions. There was no post office, and postal communication was uncertain and unsatisfactory. The forests were unconserved, and forced labour was exacted on all occasions by the Durbar. Now what do we find? There is a road twenty-nine miles in length connecting the capital town of the State with the railway, and twelve miles of this road lie in Bansda territory. There are besides four roads thirty miles in length unmetalled but bridged. There are ten schools and an excellent dispensary. The survey settlement has been introduced by British officers on the British system, and the old izardars have been done away with. Forty-eight miles and three tanks have been constructed. There is a new post office lately built and in daily communication with the postal system in British territory, and one receives one's post with the same regularity as in Surat. The forests, as the hills round us clearly show, are now carefully preserved, and they bring in a steady annual income. On the death of Raja Gulabsingji there was a balance of Rs. 2½ lakhs in cash and a lakh and a half in Government paper, and the annual income was a lakh and twenty thousand. The balance is now three lakhs and a half, the income is one lakh and twenty-eight thousand. The chief expenditure during the minority consisted of two lakhs and twenty-three thousand on public works and two lakhs and seventy thousand spent on the marriages of the Raja Saheb and his sister and in carrying out some testamentary dispositions of the late Raja and on the education of the present Raja. I would point out to you, Raja Saheb, that you come to the throne that your ancestors have occupied for thirty generations under peculiarly auspicious circumstances. You have good health and youth in your favour, and what your subjects should benefit from even more, you have had at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, a liberal and good education, which none of your predecessors had, and which I have no doubt will cause you to see that if great powers are conferred on you to-day those powers carry with them heavy responsibilities towards your subjects. Should you ever require advice or assistance in the difficult task now devolving on you, such, I can assure you, will always be readily given by Government and its Agent. I now hand you the State seal and keys of your treasury, and praying that Heaven may bless and guide you in all your enterprises and endeavours, I wish you a long, happy, and prosperous reign.

A translation of the address was then read by Mr. Madhavram H. Vyas, Dewan to the Rajah Saheb, who was then in the capacity of the Joint Administrator.

The Rajah Saheb then read the following reply :—

Mr. Mulock,—I heartily thank you for the trouble you have taken to come to Bansda from a long distance, at some personal inconvenience, to instal me on the throne of my ancestors, and I welcome you to Bansda on this auspicious occasion. I am very much pleased to know, from the comparison you just now made between the condition of my State in the time of my respected father and in that of the British management for nine years during my minority, that my State has made such substantial moral and material progress. Where I turn my attention, I find necessary and popular reforms introduced to promote the well-being of my poor ryots. I am very much indebted to you, your predecessors, all the successive superintendents, and lastly the Joint Administrator, for administering my State during my minority so successfully. I request you will kindly convey my deep sense of gratitude to the British Government for watching my interests for nine years, during which time the general condition of my State has been greatly advanced. I am quite alive to the heavy responsibilities that will devolve on me; and I assure you that I shall walk in the path marked out for me by experienced British officers. I shall continue the revenue survey and settlement system introduced in my State, as I am convinced that it has many substantial advantages over the Izari system prevailing in my State before the recent British management. It is my heart's desire to give my best consideration to every project of reform calculated to improve the condition of my subjects, chiefly composed of aboriginal tribes. I have determined now to abolish the tax on marriages. It is very kind of you to have formed so high an opinion of myself, while conducting the Joint Administration for the last 18 months, in connection with my able colleague Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamsetjee, and I thank you for it. I shall not, however, fail to seek and rely on your valuable aid and advice in the time of need. I must also here thank the British Government for lending me the services of Rao Saheb Madhavram HarinarayenVyas, Mamlatdar of Chikhli, whom I have appointed my Dewan. For all these acts of kindness I am quite unable to make any return, but if any requital is possible, it will be found in my sincere loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. I pray the Almighty that He may grant me strength of body and mind to do good to my subjects.

A translation of the above speech was read by the Dewan, Mr. Madhavram H. Vyas.

The Raja Saheb then descended from the daïs, and received the congratulations of the European guests and other friends.

In the evening a State dinner was given to the European guests at the garden, at which the Raja Saheb, the Dhurrumpore princes, and the Dewan were present. The toasts of the Queen-Empress and the Raja Saheb were proposed by the Agent to H. E. the Governor, and the health of the European guests by the Raja Saheb. The dinner being over, the party went to the palace to see the illuminations and the nautch. The palace and the garden road were brilliantly lighted, and presented a very splendid scene.

On the following day, at about 11 a.m., a meeting of the ryots was held in the *mundap* to present congratulatory addresses to the Raja Saheb. At this meeting the Dhurrumpore princes and the European guests were also present. About one thousand people, consisting of Mahajun and cultivators, were present. The deputation was drawn from all the villages of the State.

The Dewan first read the *johirnama* that the Raja Saheb had assumed the full powers of the State. A Gujrati address from the Parsee community was read by a Parsee gentleman, and a general address was read by the vernacular schoolmaster of Bansda.

The Raja Saheb read a reply in Gujrati, in which he mentioned that he had abolished the marriage-tax; that he would continue the ryotwari system, and would afford every convenience for the benefit of poor cultivators. He showed his desire to open a library, to make arrangements to teach English up to the fifth standard, and to give scholarships to students wishing to prosecute their study further.

The Political Agent and other European guests left here on the evening of the 6th instant.

VOLUNTEERS, TO ARMS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day "A. B." makes a call to arms of old and new volunteers. The "Jingo" spirit is sufficiently general to anticipate, no doubt, that the call will be responded to. Old volunteers are only waiting to see the necessity for rejoining, and new men only want a little moral courage to face the disagreeables of the goose-step.

I think, before the rush commences, this would be a good opportunity to effect what many besides myself consider a very desirable change in the corps, viz., that the companies should be re-formed. We ought to have one or two "leading companies," composed of the pick of the corps, good drills, and good shots, with the most efficient officers and non-commissioned officers. In the event of serious business the necessity for this would be immediately felt, and it had better be taken in hand at once. I might give many reasons in its favour, but they will be so apparent to volunteers as to be unnecessary to enter into them here. Two objections present themselves :—1st. The unwillingness of officers (who have taken great trouble to work up the strength of their companies) to lose their best men; and secondly, a sentimental unwillingness on the part of old volunteers to change from their old companies. To the first I would urge that the general good of the corps should be the first consideration, and the second objection might be mitigated if the new companies were to be numbered instead of lettered. If this is adopted and two leading companies of not more than 80 rank and file each are formed, it will be an object of ambition for younger members of the corps to work up in drill and shooting, to be eligible for vacancies in Nos. 1 and 2 as they occur. It will also bring back many an old volunteer who would not care to join a half-drilled company, and it will be an opportunity for forming a Gymkhana Company, comprising some of our most active and athletic men.

The difficulty of meeting to discuss this and other questions is my excuse for troubling you, but if my proposal meets with the support I anticipate we can ask the Commandant to call a meeting at Head-quarters to talk the matter over and settle the details. Will those who agree to this kindly send in their names to you before Saturday?

March 11. C. D.

[The question raised by our correspondent is, to say the least, worth discussing, and we shall be glad to receive the names of volunteers who are disposed to respond to his invitation.—ED., *B. G.*]

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A.B.," in to-day's issue, makes a very foolish and inopportune appeal to the feelings of Englishmen in India. If he supposes that such milk and water phrases and sentiments are going to draw me from the lawn-tennis courts of a Saturday afternoon he is much mistaken; such a grandiose style, as he indulges in to-day is out of place, and quite unworthy of an Englishman. To a Mirabeau or a Camille Desmoulins urging a crowd of his excitable countrymen on to revolution such strains might be appropriate and effective, but when addressed to cool-headed and true-hearted Englishmen in Bombay, so far away from that wretched Herat, it is really supremely ridiculous, and the whole thing quite uncalled for. Other hare-brained folk may go on preparing themselves, and foolishly devote their spare hours to learning drill, shooting, and such cognate matters; but I, I wait till the enemy is at the gate, and then I spring forward with a quiet determination there is no mistaking. Drill is nothing. I can double in any direction with any man, and I don't mind putting my modesty aside to tell you that I shot three snippets in one afternoon during the last Xmas holidays. I do dislike boasting, but I cannot help reflecting that there must be few marksmen in the Volunteers who could equal that. Then, apart from all questions of pluck and readiness, how can a fellow join the ranks of the Bombay Volunteers? We superior men did make an effort in that direction some time back which was cruelly checked by a Government that did not know what it was about. Did we not offer to bring our own horses, ride them ourselves, and improve our horsemanship by lessons from a riding-master that we asked an insane Government to appoint, and these things are they not written in the book of chronicles and known of all men? Why then does "A. B.," now that he is in a funk, look to us? We swore by the nine gods that we never more would be volunteers, and nobly have we kept our oath. Cést doux de mourir pour la patrie! Bah! cést doux de mourir au lawn-tennis!

CHAPEAU ROUGE.

March 11.

REFORM IN MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having just returned from the Island of Mauritius it may, I think, interest some of the mercantile community of this place to learn that great reductions have recently been made in the pilotage fees, light dues, and port charges of Port Louis.

The reductions—the ordinance came into force last month—represent about fifty per cent. on the former charges. I have forwarded a copy of the new scale of dues to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The Custom House, which, if report be true, was one of the most obstructive in the world, is now managed upon common-sense principles. Formerly from two to three days were consumed in entering a ship inwards, now the same ceremony can be gone through in an hour. Equal facilities are given for clearing out.

The above reductions and reforms have been brought about principally by the exertions of the Hon. C. M. de Joux, Collector of H. M. Customs, to whom the thanks of the owners of vessels are due.

The great difficulty which ships proceeding to Mauritius now have to contend with is quarantine, the regulations being absurdly strict. A steamer from this port direct is almost certain to pass some little time under the yellow flag, as the Mauritians, although most erroneously, look upon Bombay as a hotbed of cholera and other diseases.

A Commission has within the last few weeks, been appointed to examine the quarantine laws and to report upon practical reforms, but owing to the ignorant and factitious opposition of a portion of the people to any modification of existing rules, I am not very sanguine as to the ultimate success of its labours.—I am, &c.,

W. F. CABORNE,
F. R. G. S., F. R. Met. Soc, &c., Lieut. R. N. R.
S. S. Adowa, March 11,

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

HERATI OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT.

THE DEFENCE OF AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, *via* TEHERAN, MARCH 11.

The crisis in Central Asia is becoming daily more acute, and there is a very general impression here that hostilities cannot be avoided much longer.

It is reported that some of the nobles of Herat have gone to Sarakhs for the purpose of inviting the Russians to occupy Herat.

The *Times* to-day announces that, in spite of England's ultimatum, Russia has made further advance in the direction of Herat.

A collision between the Russians and Afghans is imminent.

The Ameer has asked the English to undertake the occupation and fortification of Herat.

In view of the threatening aspect of affairs, Sir Peter Lumsden has been directed by the British Government to organize the defence of Afghanistan and to be prepared to resist further Russian encroachments.

Sir Peter Lumsden now holds the Robat Pass in a spur of the Paropamissus range of mountains, and about forty miles from Zulfikar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, announces that it has reason to believe that a collision between Afghan and Russian troops is imminent. The Russians have again made a further advance in the direction of Herat, and the Afghans are prepared to repel the invasion of their territory. The article further says that Sir Peter Lumsden has been instructed by the British Government to organise the defence of Afghanistan. The main body of the British force accompanying the Commission has taken up a position in the Robat Pass, about twenty miles north of Herat. The *Times* adds that the Ameer of Afghanistan has in a formal manner sought the British aid in order to strengthen the fortifications of Herat.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph in this morning's issue, stating that the negotiations between the British and Russian Governments have practically made no progress.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MAHDI.

DISCONTENT IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

KORTI, MARCH 10.

Rumours are current that discontent exists amongst the Mahdi's followers owing to scarcity of food.

SUAKIM, MARCH 10.

The hired transports Shahzada and Huzara arrived here to-day.

THE GERMAN COLONIAL MOVEMENT.

Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords last night, said that Government had received no information regarding the lowering of the British flag by the Germans at Victoria in the Cameroons, but he was convinced that in view of the friendly understanding now existing between England and Germany no disagreeable complications will result.

NORTH BORNEO.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that the Government do not regard North Borneo as being under British sovereignty.

THE RAWAL PINDI CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 11.

The Commander-in-Chief and staff stay at Lahore for a few days *en route* to Pindi.

It is anticipated that the local Government intend to grant officers leave to attend the Pindi Conference.

The Chiefs of Pattiala, Bhawalpore, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Nahan, and Fareedkote attend the Durbar with their contingents, estimated at four thousand, besides artillery and followers.

Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur, with an escort of cavalry, meets the Ameer at Lundekhana, escorting him to Peshwur. The Ameer brings with him 1,500 infantry, 400 cavalry, a battery of artillery, besides tribal headmen.

THE VICEROY ON THE PASSING OF THE TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The Tenancy Bill passed in the Legislative Council to-day. The Viceroy observed that it was only fair to his colleagues to say that he desired entirely and completely to associate himself, with the responsibility of passing this measure. Although he had been only three months in the country he should be very unwilling on that ground to shirk the responsibility which attaches to the head of the Government of India in connection with any Bill which passes through the Council. He had been given to understand that a telegram had been sent to London complaining that the Bill was being rushed through the Council with indecent haste in order that he might hurry up to Simla. That accusation was absolutely unfounded and most unjust, and it was very much to be regretted. So far from any haste having been attached to the passing of the measure he would venture to recall to the Council that independent of the time which has elapsed since its first introduction every possible opportunity had been given to the opponents of the measure to consider it and to ventilate. Their grievances His Excellency concluded by saying that while very great responsibility rests on himself and his colleagues for passing the Bill a far greater responsibility would have rested on those members who opposed the measures, if following their suggestions it had been withdrawn.

After the Viceroy had received a deputation of Behar landholders last evening a meeting was held at the Marajah of Durbhunga's house and Rs. 35,000 were subscribed on the spot to agitate matters in the House of Commons.

FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

This evening the Countess of Dufferin with great eclat laid the foundation-stone of a hospital for female pupils, at the local medical college.

BURMAH AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 11.

A reply to the Rangoon memorial was received yesterday. The Chief Commissioner is authorised to inform the memorialists that their recommendation have been closely considered. The Government of India are duly sensible of the gravity of the situation, and fully appreciate the importance of the interest at stake, but His Excellency in Council, as at present advised, does not consider the circumstances such as to call for the adoption of the stringent measures advocated.

THE RECAPTURE OF BHAMO.

The Chinese rebels at Bhamo have been capitulated. The Burmese demanded the heads of the two leaders. The rest of the garrison were allowed to depart. It is rumoured that the bodies given up in compliance with this demand were those of two men who had died from fever. These bodies are crucified in the tower. The missionaries' houses have been burnt and looted by the Burmese troops, who universally believe they assisted the Chinese.

Trade is resuming its normal state at Bhamo, but the advent of missionaries is inadvisable.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

Notice is given in this morning's *Gazette* that the Government goes to Ooty on the 9th of April. Mrs. Grant Duff went there on Monday evening.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Eight Fellows are added to the University, namely, Mr. Wilson, Director of Agriculture and Revenue Settlement; Colonel Hawkes, Deputy Commissary-General; Mr. David Logan, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway; Surgeon-Major Drake Brockman; Mr. Munro, Inspector of Schools; Ramachandra Aiyar, Judge of the Chief Court, Mysore; Krishnasami Rao, Chief Justice, Travancore; Jaganath Rao, Deputy Collector.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, with the outward English mails of 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this evening.

THE S. S. NEDJED.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 10.

A fire has broken out on board the s.s. Nedjed. The cargo is damaged.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. steamer Tasmania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 11.

The Italian mail-steamer Raffaele Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.
The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8¼ ,,	6s. 3d.
40s. Mule Twist	0s. 9d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ ,, ,,	76½
3 ,, Consols for account	98
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	99
4½ ,, French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	49

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Fidele Primavesi.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, March 10.

10 p.m.	74·1

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

6 a.m.	71·8
10 a.m.	77·8
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·1

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce ballot.
Guzerat College meeting in Bombay.

March 13.—Anjuman-I-Abbab's farewell address to H. E. the Governor, at the Secretariat, at 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce ballot.
Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, Annual Meeting, 8-30 p.m..
,, 14.—Arrival of H. H. the Rao of Cutch.
Last weekly parade of Bombay Volunteers.
,, 17.—Distribution of prizes (Cathedral High School), Town Hall. H. E. the Governor presides.
St. Patrick's Day Celebration, Fort Chapel.
,, 18.—Special performance in honour of Sir James Fergusson, Gaiety Theatre.
Mr. W. E. Hart's lecture, Sassoon Institute.
,, 19.—Bombay Millowners Association, 3 p.m.
,, 20.—Departure of Lord Randolph Churchill by the s. s. Gwalior.
,, 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.
,, 21.—Horse Show at Ahmedabad.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, who was accompanied by Miss Fergusson, presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution. A very satisfactory report was read for the past year. There were at the close of last year 93 boarders in the two schools, of whom 49 were boys and 44 girls. For the partial or entire maintenance of 86 of these children, the Committee are dependent on the support of the public. After the transaction of the customary business, Miss Fergusson distributed the prizes. Sir James Fergusson in referring to the report said it gave them all great satisfaction because it was in a very important particular in favourable contrast to that presented in former years. On previous occasions he had found it necessary strongly to press on the friends of the institution the larger claims which it had on the public liberality. He was happy indeed to think that this year the revenue had been fully equal to the expenditure, and that there would be no deficit. This, however, had been owing to special circumstances, and without serious attention and increased zeal or support the institution could not hope to hold its own. A vote of thanks was given to His Excellency, whose interest in, and support of, the institution during the past five years were warmly eulogised by Mr. Justice Scott and the Hon. F. L. Latham.

AT the High Court yesterday, Justices Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn disposed of an appeal made by the captain of the s.s. Washistri, one of Shepherd and Company's boats, against the decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had fined him Rs. 2,500 for carrying 500 passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. On the 26th November last the Sir-karkoon at Rutnagherry boarded the vessel, and on counting the number, with the assistance of a European forest officer, who was one of the passengers, found that the vessel was carrying over five hundred men more than the prescribed number. The defence which the appellant made yesterday through his counsel, Mr. Macpherson, was that the relations existing between the customs officers and the captains of the coasting steamers were not generally of the best, and that in the present instance the karkoon, being a disappointed prosecutor in some previous cases, had not made an honest calculation, and had deceived the forest officer into the belief that there was an excess. Their lordships upheld the magistrate's conviction, and refused to reduce the fine, stating that the offence committed was of a very serious nature.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday by the Marine Court investigating the circumstances of the stranding of the s. s. Pharos on the Sintyan Reef. The court was of opinion that the accident was caused by Captain Cooper steering so much to the southward after passing Mocha, and to his encountering a strong westerly set, for which he did not make sufficient allowance. The court considered that if he had used the patent sounding machine he had on board he would have discovered if such a set existed. The court was unable to deal with his certificate, but it severely censured him for neglecting to use the appliances he had on board. The officers of the ship were also considered open to censure for failing to see that the standing order that the log should be hove every two hours was carried out. If the accident had been caused by their neglect, the court would have dealt more severely with them.

THE latest news received in India direct from General Lumsden shows matters to be in *statu quo* north of Herat.

ALL the leading Punjab Chiefs will be invited to attend the Pindi camp. The Maharajah of Durbhunga has been invited to attend the camp as the guest of the Viceroy. "There must be differences of opinion," says an up-country paper, "about the Rent Bill and the Maharajah's views of it, there will be none about the personal claims of the most hospitable of noblemen to the distinction which His Excellency has conferred on him."

IT is reported that the Maharajah of Kashmere, with a large following, will be present at Rawalpindi during the Ameer's visit.

THE Viceroy will be accompanied to Allahabad by the Foreign Secretary and his personal staff.

THE *Indian Daily News* has heard that some of the arrangements which were in progress in connection with the Rawul Pindi have been suspended. Instructions had been issued for a telephone to be laid between Rawal Pindi Camdand Peshawur; but the order has been countermanded, we understand, pending further intelligence of the Ameer's intentions.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. E. GORDON, C.B., is likely to be placed on special duty for deputation to the Khyber, to meet and conduct the Ameer to the camp. General Gordon speaks Persian well, is an acceptable person to Asiatics, and a soldier. He was present at the last meeting of an Indian Viceroy with the Ameer of Afghanistan, who mentioned him as the type of man he should like to have in Kabul to drill and discipline its troops.

THE Lahore paper suggests that the Volunteer force should be represented at the forthcoming Camp of exercise at Rawul Pindi:—"All that is needed" it says "is for Government to invite the Volunteers, and the call will be largely and heartily responded to from all parts of India.' It is understood that already the officer commanding the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles is about to solicit the the Local Government for permission to take as many of his Volunteers, as can be conveniently spared, to the Rawulpindi Camp. If Government are liberal in the matter of leave, ration, camp equipage, and railway passes, we are sure that a large gathering of our civic forces will be the result. Surely this is one of those occasions, when tabulated statements and returns may be laid aside for the nonce, for the purpose of exhibiting to an astute Asiatic ruler, a portion of our undeveloped resources?"

THE Rawalpindi camp-of-exercise is interfering to a very considerable extent with Turf arrangements. The Lahore spring meeting and the Umballa races have had to be postponed and the native cavalry tournaments must likewise be put off for the present.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has abandoned his intention of being present at the opening of the Jodhpore Railway. It is now probable that the ceremony will be performed by His Highness the Maharajah Jeswunt Sing himself. His Highness is now at Ulwar, and will open the line on his return to his own State. The line is now open for traffic as far as Luni Station about 20 miles from Jodhpore.

THE Maharajah of Jodhpore is greatly improving the grounds of his palace, and has placed the work in the hands of a Parsee engineer. Everywhere in Jodhpore there are evidences of an improvement, and as a step in advance the Maharajah has ordered an artesan well to be sunk. If this experment be successful, Jodhpore will benefit very materially.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has recommended the formation of a local native regiment on the Malabar coast. The idea has arisen out of the recent Moplah disturbances; but the Madras Government are disinclined to accept the project without modification. It is probable, however, that a force of six hundred men will be raised locally for police duty.

DR. HUMGRONJE, Professor of Eastern languages at Leyden, has, at the suggestion of the Netherlands' Consul General at Jeddah, been directed to collect information at that town regarding the working of Mahomedanism, especially in the Dutch possessions in the East.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan, who has been suffering from abscess of the liver, has been successfully operated upon by Dr. Purves and Dr. McConnell.

THE North-west Elephant Kheddah has wound up well, making a catch of nine elephants after a chase of fully forty miles, on the 3rd, when operations came to an end. The total catch was 44, of which 36 are alive. The Maharajah's best season was 29, so Mr. Greig has distinguished himself.

MAGISTRATES and judges, says an up-country paper, should be careful to exclude from their judgments and orders all idioms and classical allusions which are likely to puzzle the translator and to confound the parties for whose benefit the translations are prepared. It was not long ago that a suitor in that part of India which is known to Mahrattas as the Madhyapradish came wailing to the Court of Appeal that the ignorant judge had mistaken his claim—that he had not sued for a *ser bhar gosht*—for a pound of flesh—but for something that was neither fish nor flesh, but good plough land. And then it was found that the "copy judgment" had rendered too literally an apposite allusion to Shylock's famous demand. Nor was that other litigant less puzzled when the Judicial Commissioner affirmed that he came into court without any *locus standi*, which phrase the illiterate Mohurrir translated boldy (with the help of a phrasebook) as *khare rahne ka jagah*. There was much bawling at the doors of justice before the man was statisfied that the fact that he had taken a seat behind his pleader when the case was heard was irrelevant, and no ground for a review of judgment.

A LONG and animated discussion took place in the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday on Mr. Reynolds' motion that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill authorising the construction of new docks at Kidderpore be taken into consideration. The hon. gentleman went into the question at great length, quoting the recent speech of the President of the Chamber of Commerce in support of the Government view that the docks were necessary and would prove a success. Mr. A. B. Mitter strongly opposed the scheme, and argued that Calcutta with its depressed trade could not afford these palatial docks. Colonel Trevor took the opposite view, and, as an Engineer, gave reasons for believing the construction would be successful. Mr. C. B Dye and Mr. Phillips supported Mr. Mitter. Mr. Irving, a member of the Trades Association, gave unqalified support to the scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor saw no good reasons advanced for delay, and earnestly advocated the construction being proceeded with. A vote was taken after six hours' debate, and Mr. Reynolds' motion was carried by eight to four.

FOLLOWING the bad example of the Continental Powers, New Zealand has determined to attempt to build up a sugar industry by means of bounties, and an Act giving effect to this policy has been passed.

THE Governor-General in Council has exempted from export duty all rice exported by sea and entered outward for either of the French ports of Pondicherry and Karrikal, or passing by land into either of those settlements, from the 4th instant to the 31st of December next.

MR. JUSTICE PLOWDEN, of the Lahore Chief Court, we regret to learn, has been obliged to apply for six months' leave to England on medical certificate; and it is possible also, that Mr. Justice Burney may go home on short leave. Colonel E. G. Wace, Financial Commissioner, goes home shortly on three months' leave, as also does Surgeon-General Dallas.

THE hunting-dagger which belonged to the redoubtable Colonel James Bowie, and which has served as the pattern of all subsequent bowie-knives, has been sent for exhibition to New Orleans. It is a formidable double-edged weapon, with a horn handle and a curved blade, fifteen inches long and an inch and a quarter wide at the hilt. Like Dr. Guillotin, Colonel Bowie unwittingly gave his name to an invention that has since earned for itself a rather unfortunate reputation.

A CALCUTTA paper hears privately from England that the 3rd Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, the militia battalion, has been embodied at Chatham, and expects to be sent shortly to the Mediterranean. Another item of intelligence in harmony with these warlike times is that the Admiralty have recalled by telegram the Chief Torpedo Officer of the North American squadron, Lieutenant Chisholm Batten, R.N., who, with Captain De Walski, R.E., had recently been sent on the peaceful mission of reporting on the Philadelphia Exhibition of Electricity.

As the hot weather draws on the European in the mofussil shuts up his house and keeps the sun out of it. The inhabitants of Bela and other considerable villages in the Nagpore district pursue an opposite course. They remove the thatch from their roofs in March, and let the sun shine in through the rafter-poles till the clouds of the monsoon obscure him. Townships of from 3,000 to 7,000 inhabitants indulge in this curious practice, and, as the Deputy Commissioner puts it, "they present a remarkably *bald* appearance." It is not that the people enjoy the heat, or that the houses are supposed to doff their bonnets to the Dog-star; it is merely a precautionary measure against conflagration. The careless ryot is constantly firing his own roof-tree, and grass being very inflammable in the hot weather, the whole village is soon in a blaze. So the canny Nagpore folk put their thatch out of harm's way.

A DRAMATIC scene was enacted a few days ago in Paris. A man of lean countenance, worn, haggard, unkempt, and thinly clothed, stood at the corner of the street, a prey to the deepest distress. Addressing the passers-by, he declared that he was ruined, and that his children had not touched food for days. Suddenly he drew a revolver from his pocket, turned it towards his breast, and fired. He was raised and carried to the entrance of a house, and upon his coat being opened his shirt was found to be deeply dyed with blood. A warm-hearted member of the crowd which had assembled undertook to make a collection for the wounded man's family, and was proceeding to pass round a hat when the police came to transport the suicide to the hospital. Hereupon the suicide disappeared with the revolver and the warm-hearted man with the collection, making, it is said, until lost to sight, the best short distance time ever known in western Paris.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE SURGEON W. H. KIRTON, late medical store-keeper, Mean Meer, has retired from the service.

THE wing (head-quarters) of the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles will be detained at Bareilly until the arrival of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders from Lucknow.

THE tour of Indian service of Captain A. E Foley, Royal Engineers, having expired, he has been directed to proceed to England.

NEW rules for the guidance of officers in charge of arsenals in grading and mustering extra artificers and accounting for their labour have been framed by Lieutenant Colonel F. Spring, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, and approved by the Government of India.

CAPTAIN W. D. BLYTH, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has resigned his commission.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following were the scores made by members of the corps for the Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup, at Coorla, yesterday:—

	200	500	700	Total.
Vol C Major	25	27	23	75
,, J A Mackinnon	25	22	23	70
,, L Crowley	22	24	22	68
,, T H Stephens	23	21	23	67
Capt R S Brown	23	23	20	66
Sergt T J McCloughlin	24	25	17	66
,, D J Sharp	21	22	22	65
Lieut G Lund	23	18	22	63
Corpl C H Buttler	21	18	22	61
Vol W Watkins	19	26	15	60
,, T Thomas	22	24	13	59
Sergt J E Keess	22	24	13	59
Lance-Corpl E Thomas	21	21	17	59
Vol W McDowell	20	18	20	58
Color-Sergt W F Melvine	25	17	15	57
Vol W Stephens	21	20	15	56
,, A Irvine	23	23	11	57
,, G B Stacy	23	21	12	56
Corpl J McQueen	21	19	15	55
Vol H Nicholson	19	16	17	52
Color-Sergt N Devlin	18	18	15	51
Vol H Radenhurst	23	13	15	51
,, E R Critchell	23	20	6	49
Corpl P Delvin	20	18	12	50
Vol J White	18	17	14	49
,, C A Ingle	18	17	12	47
Corpl W Read	19	12	10	41
Sergt E W Widlake	13	9	14	36
Vol A Boileau	28	8	6	42
,, A Summers	16	9	0	25

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. MALABAR, which arrived in harbour yesterday, left Portsmouth on the 11th Feb.; Malta on the 21st; Port Said on the 25th; and Suez on the 27th. She brought the following officers, families and troops:—

Lt.-Col J C Auchinleck, wife and 1 child, R A.
Surg-Maj A Minto, Medical Staff.
Lt.-Col T W Ward, R H A.
Surg-Maj H W A Mackinnon, wife and child, Med Staff.
Major J C Robinson, R A.
Surg-Maj R M Craig, Med Staff.
,, W J Campbell, Med Staff.
Major F R Twyman, R A.
,, C B Wickham, wife and child, R A.
Surgn W M James, Med Staff.
Capt V H Maher, Con Ran.
,, R F Westmacott, 2 Middl.
,, J B T Newburg, A P D.
,, and Mrs. H Clarke, and child, R E.
,, and Mrs. J Temple, and 3 children, R A.
,, and Mrs. A Mansel, and 2 children, R A.
,, D E Dewar, R A.
Surgn C Wilson, Med Staff.
Capt W J Hicks, R A.
Vet Surg M C Mitchell, A V D.
Capt and Mrs. H S Smith, 2 Manch.
Vet-Surg J P Adams, A V D.
Capt and Mrs. W J Rant, 4 children and 12th Lancers.
Capt D Webb, Con Ran.
,, W N Lloyd, R A.
,, and Mrs. G P B Molyneux, 1 W Riding.
,, C H Pelly, R A.
,, J T Johnson, R H A.
,, A G Elton, Con Ran.
,, and Mrs. G B Lempriere, 2 Middl.
,, P Des Burney, R A.
,, F B Buist Sparks, 1 W Riding.
,, E G Loftus Tottenham, 1 Rifle Bde.
,, L S Gordon Cumming, 2 Derby.
,, J Horniblow, 2 Glost.
,, J C Bœhmer, wife 2 Bed.
,, J Mc D Baird, 2 Derby.
,, M A Humphrys, 1 N Lan.
,, G H Geddes, R A.
,, E W Richards, R A.
,, E W Boudier, R A.
,, W J Askwith, R A.
,, S M Edwards, 1 N Lan.
,, R Granville, 2 Derby.
,, the Hon C H C Willoughby, 7th Lancers.
,, C E Greenaway, 2 Liverpool.
,, J H de B Harris, 2 Liverpool.
,, C Ross, 2 Norfolk.
,, H J Eckersley, 2 Lancers.
,, A B Fox, 2 Lancers.
,, G O R Wynne, 2 Rl Irish.
,, C H Hicks, 2 LanFus.
,, C Bailey, 2 R S Fus.
,, J H Gwynne, 2 R W Fus.
,, B O Tyffe, 2 Gloster.
,, O A A Taylor, 1 W Riding.
,, A G W Tod, 2 Dorset.
,, E J Newton-King, 1 Oxfor L.
,, C Herbert, 2 E York.
,, C G Amphlett, 2 No Staff.
,, G C Fielden, 2 Sea High.
,, H H Wilson, 1 Rifle Bde.
Rev. J M Scannell, Chaplain.
Mrs. Benson, 17th Lancers.
Mrs. Morris, and child, Med. Staff.
Miss Rowland,

Troops	1,149
Women	41
Children	41
Total passengers	1,325

Mr. Murray, Engineer, R. N., died on the 1st inst., in the Red Sea, of pneumonia; and a soldier died of dropsy in the Indian Ocean.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., chairman; Col. Merewether, R. E., Capt. Morland, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Geary, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and R. M. Sayani.

A NEW MEMBER.

The Council recorded with pleasure the Government notification announcing the appointment of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook as a member of the Corporation and the Town Council, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. J. Blanc, resigned.

A NEW ROAD.

The Commissioner asked for the sanction of the Town Council to proceed under the Land Acquisition Act with the taking up of the plots of ground required for the site of the new street and road across the old race course.

The Council resolved, on the motion of Col. Merewether, to apply to Government, as recommended by the Commissioner, for the taking up of certain of these plots of land. Considerable discussion arose as to the advisability of purchasing all the plots recommended by the Commissioner for this road, the matter being eventually adjourned till the next meeting.

Dr. Peterson, who took a prominent part in the discussion, raised a number of objections.

The chairman regretted that much time was wasted in fruitless discussions by Dr. Peterson constituting himself an amateur lawyer, and often repeating his arguments at their meetings.

It being 5 p.m. the meeting adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

294-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji vs. Peroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and Costs.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. Limji N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R., and Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

419-84—Payne G. and S.—Ismalbhoy Munjee vs. Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Bomonjee and H.
365-84—A. F. Turner—(for pauper) Elizabeth Fitzherbert vs. Alfred James Fitzherbert.
425-84—Payne G. and S.—Muggondas Howramul and another vs. Hurjewandas Bhugwandas and others.—Little S. F. and N.
427-84—E. Wilkin—Balaram Gungaram and another vs. Mahomedally Dossajee—R. Skipsey.
433-84—Macfarlane and E.—Gokalbhoy Moolchund vs. Ramchund Mohokamchund—Payne G. and S.
446-84—Pestonjee K.—Samjee Oomersey vs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Payne G. and S.
450-84—Hore C. and B.—Guja Prema and others vs. Luxmibai and another.—Crawford and B. and Tyabjee and D.
463-84—E. Wilkin—Sadanund Ramchunder vs. Vishwanath Cassinath and others—Chalk and W.
466-84—J. C. Cama—Amubai and others vs. Rustomjee and others—In person.
5-85—In person—Mahomedally Peerkhanjee vs Cadurbhoy Mahomedally—M. M. Munshi.
6-85—Payne G. and S.—Heerjee Khimjee and another vs Robert Ryrie and others.—Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Long Cause.

444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Mungaldas vs. Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S. F. and N., and Nanu and H.—Part heard.

THE WILSON COLLEGE AT CHOWPATTY.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

THE ceremony undertaken by His Excellency the Governor in laying the foundation-stone of the Wilson College at Chowpatty on Tuesday evening was fittingly performed by Sir James Fergusson as one who was not only a fellow-countryman of Dr. Wilson, but who was also no stranger to the great missionary, philanthropist, and scholar of Western India. A large assembly was attracted to the site of the new college, and its diversified character was significant of the many aspects of the life's work which the institution will commemorate. A guard of honour was furnished by the 9th N. I., and the files were posted on the sea face. On the further side of the road the enclosure, brightly decorated with flags, was occupied by some hundreds of spectators, the outer ring being filled by the students of the Free Church College. The institution which is to accommodate them will be a handsome building in the Gothic style consisting of two floors. The grand entrance hall in the centre of the building will give admittance on the groundfloor to the chemical and physical laboratory, a spacious apartment 40 feet long and 24 feet in breadth, the four class-rooms each 20 feet by 24 feet, and an examination and public hall 71 feet by 35 feet, which will be carried through the upper floor where a gallery will be constructed. On this upper floor will be situated two class-rooms, a little larger than those below, professors' and reading rooms, and about half the size of the class-rooms adjoining. In the front or south elevation, which faces Back Bay, there will be two end gables, and a third will be raised over the principal entrance, with a bell turret. An open corridor will be provided in the front, and dormer windows will ventilate the upper floors. The building will be constructed of blue basalt, with Coorla and Pore-bunder stone dressings, and the roof of Mangalore tiles. The estimated cost is one lakh-and-a-half of rupees.

Sir James Fergusson on his arrival was conducted to the dais facing the memorial stone suspending from a large tripod. His Excellency was supported by the Chief of Baila, the Hon. M. Melvill, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Peile, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Principal of the College (the Rev. D. Mackichan), and a number of leading gentlemen of Bombay.

The Rev. D. Mackichan said.—Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen,—With your kind permission I shall submit, on behalf of the Free Church College, a brief statement of the nature of the undertaking which is now to be publicly inaugurated by your Excellency in the presence of the assemblage. The institution for which the building is to be erected over this foundation will provide a new home is one of the oldest educational institutions in our city. Its first beginning carry us back through more than half a century to the period at which the name of Wilson began to write itself in large and ordinary characters in the history and life of this community. The English school which with the zealous help of many of the leading civil and military officials and merchants of Bombay, Dr. Wilson opened within the Fort of Bombay in 1832 grew so rapidly and advanced so quickly in the standard of the education which it imparted that in 1838 it was organised and equipped on a scale more nearly approaching the requirements of a college, as there are now understood amongst us. The names of Nesbit and Mitchell were now associated with that of Wilson and the varied culture and attainments which they brought to the work did much to raise the standard of English education in days in which Indian universities were unknown. I shall not follow the history of the institution through all its vicissitudes of condition and locality. It is sufficient to note that thirty years ago after various wanderings it found a fixed abode in the building at Khetwadi which it has occupied ever since known to every native of Bombay as Dr. Wilson's School. I fear that it is much less familiar to our European countrymen. The medern improvements in our city which have given us this splendid sea-side drive and this site on which we are about to build have removed the native city from the view of our countrymen and the district of Ambrolie—for so many years the centre of Dr. Wilson's activity—is known only to a limited number of the European inhabitants of our city. It is a matter for congratulation that through the liberality, and without of your Excellency's Government our college is about to be delivered from the obscurity, and without sacrificing any strong of academic quiet is about to be placed more conspicuously, before the various classes of this great community. In your Excellency's last convocation address you referred in most fitting terms to the function of the University as a healing element which soothes the difficulties which political controversy raises, and which invites in feeling and in purpose the various rails which contribute to its corporate life. The same privilege may be most justly claimed on behalf of colleges which more directly perhaps than any other agency minister to this high end. It is no accidental circumstance that this period distinguished by a general awakening of the life and thought of the native races of India is also marked by a conspicuous increase in the number of educational institutions of a higher order. We heal these tokens of the onward march of true enlightenment and we rejoice that our institution is moving forward in sympathy with the general progress. Education is proving itself to be a mediate between the races which meet in this great Empire and Christian education has from the beginning sought to fulfil this function by bringing to bear upon it the principles and the spirit of the religion of Christ. There are many here whom I do not need to remind how truly these principles were embodied in the life of those who till recently stood forth among us as the great medium for the communication of sympathy between the two great races. When he was taken away from among us the public voice, both European and native, proclaimed that one of India's truest friends had passed away and if the people of Western India are now rejoicing in the altered social and political position to which they how attained, they owe this result to none more than to Dr. Wilson whose Christian love for the people amongst whom he lived and died led him to strive in every possible way to raise them in the estimation of his countrymen and by his example and instructions to make them in life and character worthy of the place which he claimed for them. I have already alluded to the growth of the institution. It is now a long time since the necessity for increased accommodation has made itself felt. The college has struggled against numberless difficulties arising from an entire want of the kind of accommodation which its work demands and while we are able to record during the present year the largest attendance which we yet registered we have no hesitation in saying that the expansion would have been much more marked of the external conditions have been more favourable. When I left Bombay in 1882 on furlough I bore the burden of the difficulties home with me to the generous people of Scotland and before I returned I had the satisfaction of seeing their contribution (including some from other churches besides our own) reach the sum of between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 70,000. It only remains that Western India should bear its part by contributing between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000, in order that this building may be properly completed and fully equipped. Bombay possesses no worthy memorial of Dr. Wilson and I believe that those who desire to see such a memorial in our city, will not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunity for supplying this want which this building bearing the name affords. In concluding it remains that I should acknowledge on behalf of my colleagues and myself, and those whom we represent the gratitude which we feel toward your Excellency's Government for the handsome contribution in land and money and to your Excellency personally for his warm interest which you have manifested in the undertaking and the marked courtesy with which as head of the Government you have treated us. Conscientious impartiality has been a characteristic of your Excellency's administration and we should not honour you by believing that your Scottish sympathies would lead you to do more than is just on behalf of the most Scottish of the institutions which you have been pleased to assist, but in everything connected with their transactions you have so dealt with us as to make us conscious of your personal interest in this undertaking and of your respect for the memory which it seeks to perpetuate. The present is a time of hopefulness and promise in the region of education. The Government of Bombay is addressing itself to the problem of providing adequate annual grants for its aided colleges and its action in granting this site and a moiety of the cost of the building deserves our heartiest acknowledgements on this auspicious day, nor should I omit to mention that in placing at our disposal the service of Mr. J. Adams, Government Architect and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, you have laid us under additional obligations. When this building shall have been ready and when it stands forth as an ornament to this part of our city, it will not be necessary for any one to demonstrate the truth of what I have now said; but I may so far anticipate the verdict of the future as to say that it will not detract from the deservedly great reputation of its architecture or upon the high position which our Executive Engineer has won for himself in the important office which he so ably fills. And on calling upon your Excellency to fulfil your kind promise in laying this stone allow me to express the satisfaction which it gives us to know that it will be laid by the hand of one who so highly esteem the memory of the missionary whose name this building is to bear. We all feel the power of that remembered life to-day and as we look up from this spot to the cliff on which he spent his latest days we remember how as each morning he watched the sun as it rose above those distant hills his spirit yearned for the rising of a brighter light and it with what eagerness of welcomed every ray that shot across India's horizon and betokened the nearer approach of a better day.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrozjee and the Governor laid the stone with the customary formalities. The stone bears the following inscription:—"The foundation-stone of this building for the Free Church of College, named the Wilson College in memory of the founder, the late Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was laid on the 10th of March, 1885, by His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., LL.D., Governor of Bombay."

On the Governor's return to the dais the following address was read on behalf of the past and present students of the college:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We cannot allow this interesting occasion to pass without expressing our heartfelt gratitude for the honour your Excellency has done us in being present this evening to lay the foundation-stone of this building. Our best thanks are especially due because to the munificent liberality with which your Excellency's Government has supplemented the private contributions of the friends of the institution in its grant of this admirable site, and of a handsome contribution towards the cost of the building, this College will be indebted for its new home—a home more in unison with the present progress of education in India, and in which, we doubt not, the traditions of the old institution for honest work honestly and fearlessly performed, will be fully maintained.

In common with many of our fellow-citizens, by whom the memory of the late lamented Dr. Wilson is still fondly cherished, we are gratified to learn that this building will be associated with that honoured name, and it is an additional source of satisfaction that we shall be able also to regard it as one of many memorials of your Excellency's earnest and well-directed endeavours to further the cause of education in this Presidency.

Education in Bombay owes much to the exertions of its Scottish rulers. It was under the administration of a Scotch Governor that the Bombay Education Society was first established. His Scotch successor gave his name to the oldest educational institution in this city, and the only Medical College of the Presidency commemorates the name of another of our Scottish Governors. It was also in the time of a Scottish Governor that the University was established. And in this distinguished roll the name of your Excellency will stand associated with similar services to the same cause. It has fallen to your Excellency to take part in the furtherance of measures recommended by the Education Commission, and in the generous spirit in which your Excellency's Government has met the private efforts of non-Government institutions of every kind, your Excellency has helped to lay the foundation of a new development in the educational progress of the Presidency.

As students of an institution in which secular education is made to go hand in hand with moral and religious instruction, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of recording on this occasion the interest with which we have noted your Excellency's views as expressed in various public utterances, regarding the necessity of combining moral and religious teaching with secular instruction, and as those who have enjoyed the advantages of this system we desire to bear public testimony to its importance and value.

This is the last occasion on which we can hope to have the honour of your Excellency's presence among us, but the remembrance of this day will not soon pass away. Our thoughts will follow you to your own land, and we earnestly trust that God will be pleased to grant that your Excellency's continued career may be as useful and distinguished at home as it has been honourable and conscientious abroad.

His Excellency then addressed the assembly as follows:—Gentlemen of the Council, Thakore Sahib, Mr. Principal, ladies and gentlemen,—I am not surprised that the occasion on which we have met has called together a large, varied and representative assembly. It would indeed be strange if the foundation of a worthier building for the Free Church College associated with the name of Dr. Wilson was not judged a remarkable occurrence in Bombay. In this college an excellent education has been given to a great number of young men. It has been given under the auspices of a branch of the Christian Church; the funds have been found ed by a deeply religious community who are interested in diffusing a knowledge of Western literature and moral and religious teaching to their fellow-subjects in India. The large sum which has been collected by Dr. Mackichan, in addition to the funds which are regularly sent to India for this purpose, testifies to the interest—the pious interest—which the people of his country and mine take in that of India. I am glad to know that education, and even the study of the Bible, is pursued under the auspices of the Free Church College, with no jealousy on the part of the native parents. When I had the opportunity of attending a *conversazione* in the Free Church College here I met Brahmin gentlemen, Mahomedan gentlemen, Parsee gentlemen, who heard the report read, and saw the prizes given for knowledge of the Christian scriptures as well as for the branches of secular education. I have reason to believe that our native friends, not of the Christian communion, value the moral and religious teaching which is given in this institution. I am one of those who hold that the higher principles of morality are valued also by those who do not belong to the pale of the Christian Church, and I believe that many owe the awakening of their consciences to the high moral teaching given in this college. I have heard most gratifying instances of the ascription of the better life which young men have led to the teaching they have received in this Free Church College, and yet these young men continue members of their native castes. The education given is of a sound and good order. Government have no reason to complain of the use that is made of their contributions, and my colleagues and I gladly recognised the claim that was made on the public funds to supplement the munificent private contributions for the erection of the new building. It has indeed been a happy incident of my time, marked as it has been on the whole with peace and prosperity, that we have been able to draw on the public funds any increased measure of assistance to private effort in the cause of education. (Hear, hear.) We value highly the principle of aiding private effort. We believe by that means is evoked an enthusiasm and effort in the cause of education which mere Government grants could not evoke and I may say that we are all convinced of the importance of making that the principle of the future, so that the public funds will be greatly lightened in comparison with the past, and the public and the Government work more hand in hand. Gentlemen, I need say no more about the excellence of the object to which the public funds are bestowed, but as you have been reminded we come here not only to lay the foundation-stone of a new building but to lay a memorial stone in placing which we honour ourselves as well as a precious memory. I indeed rejoice that I have been privileged to take part in this ceremony, and so to offer my humble tribute to the memory of a great man which will long be treasured in this community as well as in his native country. When I visited Bombay first, in the beginning of 1869, Dr. Wilson was one of those whom I was most anxious to meet. Though my time here was necessarily limited I had some interviews with him which I can never forget, nor will there ever be absent from my shelves, in any part of the world, the copy of one of his works which he placed in my hands as a parting remembrance. To that great man in very great measure was owing the institution of the catholic liberal system of Government grants to education which has now been established by a sort of royal charter in India. Before his time—and with him I do not forget such men as his great colleague, Dr. Duff, also belonging to this great church and country of Scotland—by his exertions, mainly I say, Government stepped out of the narrow and timid circle in which it had previously moved and did not deny to institutions which had a distinct religious foundation an equal share of the public funds in consideration of their secular teaching. That new system was inaugurated no doubt by the far-seeing mind of the present Lord Halifax—I am glad that that venerable man has lived so long to see the fruits of much that he did for India—but also I may say by the goodwill of one of the greatest Governors-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, who under the provisions of that despatch established on a wide basis the present educational system. And that nobleman, I may also say, was the first to introduce higher education for native ladies in India for he maintained at his own expense, while he remained in India, the Bethune Institution in Calcutta for native ladies. But that system has now taken deep root and I think has commended itself to the people of this country as it has to the Government by its distinguished success. It has caused none of the jealousies which were at first feared from it but it has brought in an honourable rivalry between the Government and the voluntary system. I wish indeed that in our native country we had been enabled to keep as free from religious jealousies, as free from the suppression of the religious by the secular system, as we have been by this community of Bombay. (Cheers.) It is a noble instance and proof of the liberal spirit that pervades this community. It is not necessary here, though ten years nearly have past since Dr. Wilson was borne from his home to his place of burial, followed by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Council, the leading inhabitants of Bombay and representatives of all castes and native—it is not necessary I say to recapitulate his merits. And yet on such an occasion as this I think it would be right to recall at least to the minds of some of our younger friends the great qualities by which his life was marked. And here I will not say one word of my own but will ask your patience while I read to you the testimony of one of his native pupils who sat at his feet and yet lives and will die a Hindoo. This was a letter published in "Life of Dr. Wilson" by Dr. Smith, from Rao Bahadur Tirmal Rao Venkutesh:—"The whole of his time used to be occupied in doing some public good or other. He wrote and published hundreds of tracts, and several books on religious, educational, historical, and other subjects in English, Marathee, Goojaratee, and other languages. He assisted people of all classes in various ways. His dealings with all were kind, considerate, and honourable throughout; so much so that natives of all classes and creeds feared and honoured him more than they did any other person. In course of time he had won the hearts of the people so much that they were convinced that nothing could go wrong with him. His very name, or, as the natives called him, 'Wilson Kaka' (*i. e.* Uncle Wilson), was sufficient to inspire any one with the fullest confidence. He first arrived in India in 1829-30. Since that time, up to his death in 1875, no less than eighteen Governors ruled over the Western Presidency. Each, in his turn, did what good lay in his power to the country. There is no wonder in that, as all of them were invested with official power, and had at their command money and men. Dr. Wilson was a poor man, without power or money. Nevertheless, he did more good to India, and still more so to the Presidency of Bombay, in the way of educating people, composing books suited to their wants, in various languages and on different subjects, inducing them to be loyal subjects of the British Crown, collecting ancient manuscripts and histories of the country, etc. etc., than all the eighteen Governors put together (laughter). He was the father of several religious and educational institutions. Dr. Wilson was held in the greatest esteem by the successive Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, members of Council, Judges of the High Court, and almost all the other officers of the State, and the native nobility. I know of no one to whom greater respect was paid than to Dr. Wilson. It may be considered that I am exaggerating his virtues and usefulness, but there are thousands and thousands of Europeans and natives who would be glad to corroborate my assertions, and I challenge every one and all to contra-

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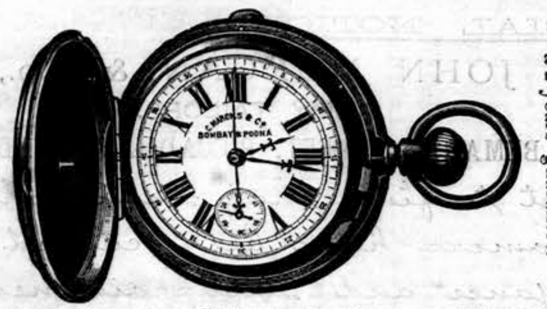

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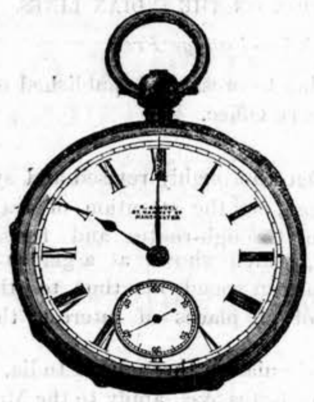

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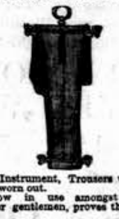
Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS



By the use of this Instrument, Trousers will retain their original length and shape until worn out.

The thousands now in use amongst MILITARY, NAVAL, SPORTING, and other gentlemen, proves the INVENTION to be a NECESSITY.

Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in., the rod being jointed.

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PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER
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